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THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Origin, Incidents and Results of the Riot.

Action of the City Authorities, of the Military, and of President Johnson.

A Provisional Government Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Hon. T. D. ELIOT and Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, a majority of the Committee appointed at the last session to investigate the circumstances of the riots of last Summer in New-Orleans, have submitted their report to the House of Representatives. After reciting the resolution under which they were appointed, they state that their meetings were held in New-Orleans and in Washington,—that 197 witnesses were examined, of whom 159 were in the former city, and that of these 47 were examined at the request of citizens of New-Orleans. The direct cause of the riots was the reassembling of the Convention to form a State Constitution, which met originally in April, 1864, under military proclamation of Major-Gen. BANKS, and which had formed a Constitution, which was ratified by the people in September, 1864, and under which a State Government had been formed and gone into operation. The Convention had then adjourned subject to the call of the President—"for any cause, or in case the Constitution should not be ratified." As the Constitution was ratified the Convention was to be called together under the power conveyed in the first phrase, "for any cause," if at all. The President, Hon. E. H. DURELL, did not feel authorized to issue a call, but R. K. HOWELL, appointed President *pro tem.* at an informal meeting of delegates, did issue such a call for a meeting on the 30th July, 1866, for the purpose of forming a State Convention "in harmony with the General Government;" and this call was concurred in by the Governor, J. MADISON WELLS, who issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to fill vacancies. The Committee in regard to this call say that the only action contemplated at the meeting of July 30 was the ascertainment officially of existing vacancies, and if a quorum of members should appear it was proposed to postpone all further action until such vacancies should be filled and the writs of election for the choice of members from unrepresented districts should be complied with, and the whole State represented. These elections were ordered to be held on the third day of September. The whole State being represented, it was then intended to consider certain articles in amendment of the Constitution and have them submitted to the whole people for their action. If approved by the people, the Constitution thus amended was to be submitted to Congress.

The legality of this proposed action by the Convention was the subject of warm discussion among certain portions of the people of New-Orleans, and as the day of assembling approached there were rumors of disturbance afloat and threats of violence made. It is not believed that the mere fact of assembling the Convention would have occasioned disturbance, but the ultimate purposes and hopes of the Convention, as avowed by the members instrumental in its assembling, were flared and denounced.

The Convention of 1864 was initiated by military order. It had adopted a Constitution which had been submitted to the people of that portion of Louisiana which was within the control of Federal arms, and had been ratified by them. Civil Government had been organized under the provisions of that Constitution. But all was provisional and incomplete, and was so regarded by the military authority from whom it proceeded, until the time should arrive when by the action of Congress Louisiana would be restored to her former practical relations to the Union. Until that time it was claimed that the Convention might be recalled, as provided for in the resolution of adjournment. The time within which such reconvocation could be ordered being left indefinite by the terms of the resolution, and being limited only, in the language of Judge HOWELL, "by the admission of the State into the Union, after which event the normal State condition would be established, and the usual forms of State action become possible and regular."

It was understood that two subjects of vital interest would call for discussion and decision—both of them affecting the elective franchise—one in limitation of the right applying to certain classes of rebels who had waged war against the Government, and one enlarging the right so as to enfranchise citizens who had been during the rebellion at all times loyal to the Union but who had been disqualified as voters by reason of their African descent. It was the apprehension that amendments of the State Constitution in these respects would be recommended by the Convention and finally ratified by the people which created popular excitement.

Obviously no such amendments could be proposed for discussion in convention until a quorum of its members should assemble; and the proof before the Committee is ample that no intention existed to take any action even then until after the elections had been held and delegates chosen from unrepresented districts. This time could not arrive until after the 3d of September; but it was deemed safer by the parties who were opposed to the agitation or discussion of either of these questions to interrupt at once the proposed Convention.

The riot and massacre of citizens, members of the Convention and others, white and colored, occurred at and near the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Dryades-street, commencing on Canal-street at or near the corner of Burgundy-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of July 30.

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS.

It is difficult to give in their true order a narrative of events as they occurred between that time and the time when the Convention had been dispersed, and the last murders in and around the hall had been committed and the military arrived upon the ground. This was at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first shot was fired in the street at a procession of colored men who were on their way to the Institute. This was a procession of the friends of the Convention. They had a drum before them and a United States flag, which they were carrying to the hall. Many of them had canes and walking sticks, but otherwise unarmed. The procession was joined on its march by many who fell into the ranks with their working clothes on. They entered upon Canal-street from Burgundy-street, and soon after reaching Canal-street a "car boy shoved one of the negroes in the procession. * * *" As he shoved him the colored man fell. He got up and struck the car man. As he did so the car man fired at him. Then another shot came from the other side * * * * and was "fired at the procession." This car man was a young man then and afterward employed as a special officer. His name was ANTHONY ELMORE. Some confusion was occasioned by this affair, and one of the colored men was arrested, but the procession moved on toward the Institute. At and near the door of the hall there was a renewal of the disturbance, and some shots were fired by Police and some "brick bats" found in the street were thrown by colored men.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and twenty-six members answered to their names. A prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. HORTON, and a recess was ordered to enable the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon absent members who were within the city.

Soon after the recess was ordered other shots were heard in the street. There were at this time in the Hall, it is estimated by some of the witnesses, between 100 and 150 persons. No preparation had been made by the members of the Convention or those in the Hall at that time to resist attack. An attempt to arrest, on legal process, would have been submitted to at once. Indeed, the evidence is controlling that up to this time, although, as will be hereafter shown, threats had been made and warnings given of designed attack, it was not believed by the members of the Convention then present that an attack would be made upon them. It was believed by some that an arrest might be attempted and arrangements to obtain sureties had been made by them. At this time the procession before referred to, which had entered on Dryades from Canal-street, had reached the Institution. The President of the Convention, Hon. R. K. HOWELL, went down the stairs leading from a lobby outside of the hall to the street. Judge HOWELL went into the Governor's room, which is on the floor below the hall. As he passed down, the United States flag, which had been borne in the procession, was being carried up stairs. Judge HOWELL had here an interview with Capt. CAZIARC, one of the officers on Gen. BAIRD's Staff, who had been sent by Brevet Maj.-Gen. BAIRD to ascertain if the Convention, which he had believed, would meet at 6 P. M., was then in session. Judge HOWELL states that "he" (Capt. CAZIARC,) "asked me when we were going to meet. I told him we had met and adjourned. He said, 'don't you meet at 6 o'clock.' I replied that we would not; that if we were to assemble so late in the afternoon it might encourage some disorderly persons to disturb us; that we would not sit later than 3 o'clock; that we expected to assemble again about 1:30 o'clock, and before 3 o'clock would adjourn till the next day. The crowd, at this time, was increasing in front of the Mechanics' Institute building, but Capt. CAZIARC and I parted under the impression that there would be no disturbance at all. * * * * I immediately returned to the hall up stairs, but had scarcely got into the room when the firing was renewed immediately in front of the building, and apparently continued for two or three minutes. A good deal of consternation appeared in the room where we were. The room was about one third full, I suppose; I determined to go to the Governor's office, and see if we could devise any means to prevent the disturbance from extending. I went through the back way, and as I passed the platform I saw the corpse of a negro lying on the opposite side of the street. When I got into the front room occupied by the Governor's private secretary, the street was entirely clear in front of the building, down nearly to Canal-street. There was a mass of persons, who seemed to be kept back by a line of policemen, while in the other direction, on my left, was another crowd, headed apparently by a larger number of policemen than on my right. The Governor was not there; he had left at 11 o'clock. I sat down to write to Gen. BAIRD, informing him of what was going on; but I had scarcely written three lines when the crowd on my left began to move simultaneously on the building, and commenced firing into the windows. They seemed to be shooting into the side as well as at the front windows. I moved from there, of course, and the crowd from below at this moment began to move up. There was general confusion and excitement. I was advised by the Governor's son to take my position, with some others, in his father's room, which occupied the lower floor, immediately under one side of the hall. He remarked that if they saw me in there they would certainly shoot me. I was not an eye-witness to anything more that occurred after that as to attacks in the building. I remained in the Governor's parlor during the whole day. Missiles of various kinds, brick-bats, bullets, &c., pretty frequently came into the room where we were. There was an open lot just at the side of the building, and I could occasionally see, through the curtains, what was going on there. There was an almost uninterrupted firing and yelling in that lot for some time. The lot, I learned afterward, was occupied by a family of negroes."

TESTIMONY OF J. D. O'CONNELL.

Mr. J. D. O'CONNELL, who was in the hall during a part of the time, gives a clear narrative of what he saw. One statement in his testimony is very important. While the murders were being committed by the Police, Mr. O'CONNELL says:

There was no hope, however, that the military would arrive soon, and I suggested that we barricade the hall, and hold it until the military should come; it was the only chance we had; I succeeded in getting the chairs placed against the doors; the doors, however, opened into the lobby, and the fastenings outside were very soon torn off; we had no protection except the chairs, and they constituted very little, as it was easy to fire through between them; the Police made another attack and entered the hall, when those inside took the chairs and drove them out, and this they did two distinct times; on the fifth attack they entered again, headed by an officer who seemed to be a Sergeant, from his uniform; he came to the door with a white handkerchief, opened it suddenly and waved his handkerchief; I supposed they had become human again, and that this meant that they were willing to give us protection; I went to the door and found Mr. S. S. Fish in the hall close by the door; I asked him to assist us in taking the chairs away; I spoke to this policeman and asked him if they meant to give us protection against the mob, who would kill us; he said "Yes, we'll protect you!" I asked him if he was serious about it to let me have his hand, which he did; I, of course, had confidence then that he would do as he said, and afford us protection; I pulled the chairs down and drove the colored people from the door, so that their presence should not provoke the Police to any further acts of violence; they very submissively went toward the other end of the hall; as the Police entered the hall, one in the rear of the one I had spoken to advanced, calling out, "Yes, you G—d d—d sons of bitches, we'll protect you." I had confidence that they would protect us, but when they entered the hall, even this man who had tendered me his hand rushed forward with the others, discharging their pistols indiscriminately; one of the Police, pointing his pistol toward me, said, "So you will surrender, you G—d d—d son of a bitch," and discharging his revolver toward my head, said, "Take that and go to hell, will you?" I was standing close to him, and had the presence of mind to throw up his hand, and the ball passed through my hat both in front and rear; I retired toward the door, and another policeman approached me with a long knife and struck at me; I defended myself against him with the leg of a chair and got back into the room; those inside again rallied with broken chairs and whatever they could get hold of, and drove the Police out; I suppose this was about 2:35 o'clock; on the 30th, before 12 o'clock, the hour for the meeting, I was at the Institute, sitting there a few minutes conversing with different members of the Convention and with others who were their friends, who happened to be present, and then went away back to my office and remained there till nearly one o'clock, when I started over again to the Institute; on the way there, on St. Charles-street, I saw a negro arrested, or being conducted through the streets between two policemen and a crowd following; I should say that, ordinarily, the arrest of a negro creates no excitement in this city; on this occasion it created a crowd; the public mind seemed to be burdened with some expectation, and it occasioned great commotion; I did not, however, give this matter any serious thought, and went down toward the Institute; on Common-street I overtook Mr. Davis and Mr. Stauffer, two members of the Convention; this was after the recess was taken, and I went back to the hall with them; on the corner of Common and Dryades streets there was a large number of white citizens, many of them dressed in gray; they were talking excitedly, and appeared to be excited about something, and demonstrative; but even after seeing this I could not realize that there was to be any serious difficulty, except the arrest of the members of the Convention by the Sheriff and *posse*, and I had heard the Police were massed at the different stations—there are four Police Stations in the city—about a quarter being at each station; there was a large body of negroes in front of the Institute, friends of the Convention, I suppose, and there were quite a number in the hall; and no demonstrations that I saw were made by them; they were peaceable and quiet, and seemed to be simply in expectation of hearing the speaking, gathered together as men ordinarily are at a public meeting; I went into the hall, and very soon afterward the firing commenced; immediately Rev. Mr. Horton, who had opened the meeting with prayer, and who was afterward murdered, and Mr. Cutler, stepped upon the rostrum, and in a loud voice called upon all persons in the hall to take seats inside of the bar and be quiet, and above all things to keep away from the windows, and to fire nothing from the windows, and to close the windows, which was done; the assembly who were in the hall did come in, and all sat down that there were chairs for; a rally on the hall was heard after the firing had been going on some minutes, and the body outside had begun to fire, and many inside had a disposition to go out; but the more influential men inside exerted themselves to keep those present quiet, to be seated, and to remain inside the bar, and away from the windows; there was not, to my knowledge, any firing from the hall except at the door, which I will speak of afterward; if there was any firing at all from the windows outside, there were not more than three or four shots; the windows were closed, and there were no ball-holes through the windows except high up, so that they could not have been fired from the inside; but many balls passed through the hall; we could hear them whistle through; upon the first entrance to the hall, white handkerchiefs were waved, and the Police were called upon by Mr. Horton, members of the Convention, and others, not to fire—that no resistance would be offered; they came in, and commenced firing; the instant they commenced firing, those inside could not be restrained; they rose and drove them out; there were a few among the negroes who had pistols; I did not see a pistol in the hands of any white man, and but few in the hands of the negroes; there were probably not more armed on this occasion than on ordinary occasions; quite a number of persons in this city carry arms, both white and black; with chairs and pistols—the few who had them—the Police were driven out, and the doors were closed and barricaded with a large pile of chairs before the doors; there were two sets of double doors. The doors unfortunately opened outwards, and they could not be fastened; the second time the Police rallied, Mr. O'Connor and some one else stepped to the door and spoke with the head man of the Police; as the Police found they could not get in, this man raised a white handkerchief, remarking that he wanted those inside to surrender, and that he would protect them; Mr. O'Connor asked him if he was sincere, and he said he was, and Mr. O'Connor took the policeman's hand in token of sincerity—that he would arrest those inside and protect them; on this O'Connor and others assisted them in taking away the chairs, so that they could come in and arrest them; when they came in they formed a line in front of the chairs and opened a fire; I think at this entrance of the Police Mr. Horton was upon the stage; he had a large handkerchief and tied it upon a staff, a little staff on which had been one of the little flags hung up in the room; he had this handkerchief tied on this staff, and waved it to the policemen for them not to fire, stating that no resistance would be made; that they desired to be arrested and protected from violence, and that they were unarmed; but they emptied their revolvers, and continued to fire after they had agreed not to fire; they were driven out a second time, for the people were exasperated, and almost every man grasped a chair, and wrenching off a leg for a weapon they drove the Police down stairs and closed the doors again; nearly all these policemen have been put upon the force since the close of the war; there was no attempt to restrain the firing on the part of either citizens or policemen; I am not certain whether I saw any citizens or not at the third and fourth entrances; at each time the doors were opened by the Police many went out; Dr. Dostie, I think, went out the first time; many went out the second time, and some went up into the gallery, and some out the second story windows, while others hid themselves in little ante-rooms of the hall. At every entrance the Police were requested not to fire, and no [illegible] firing was [illegible] by the time of the fourth entrance there were only a few [illegible] in the hall; there had been about four [illegible] on the hall; once or twice they did not succeed in getting in; they [illegible] and then that the doors were not closed upon them; at the time of the fourth entrance I stood near the southwest corner of the hall; Michael Hahn was there with me; Rev. Mr. Jackson, who was wounded the same day, was there at this time; Mr. Horton was still in the hall, but not in the corner where I was; Mr. Horton, I think, was wounded at the second entrance, when he was on the stage with his white handkerchief, which he waved, and with which he advanced, and was deliberately shot at by the Police that stood in line in the hall; persons inside had helped the Police to gain an entrance, [illegible]

Did you see Mr. Horton shot? I did, he was shot immediately afterward, and I should judge it was nearly an hour before he left the hall; I am not certain whether he was hit in the arm or side, but his arm and side were bloody; it was probably only a flesh wound, as it did not seem to disable him. Dr. Hire was there; none of the parties I have named were wounded, except Mr. Horton, but there were others whose names I do not know; there was but a few of us there then, and we felt that there was no use in attempting to drive them out; there were not enough of us, and we were not armed; I thought I would choose the lesser evil; there was a possibility of escaping if I got out, but there was none inside; at the door I met a young man, a stranger to me; I have not been able to recognize him since, though I have seen one I thought was the same; I asked him if he, being a leader of the party, and head of the policemen, would arrest me and secure me from personal violence; I will state here, what I told him at the time, that I had taken no part in the resistance, or in driving the Police out of the hall; that I had been perfectly passive, except urging those inside to keep quiet; when I asked this man for protection to arrest me, he said, with an oath, "No, Sir; none of you can get out here alive." He had a club, formed apparently of a rough piece of wood three inches wide, one inch thick, and three feet long; as I attempted to run by him, he struck at me with this board, but I dodged him; going through the door, I met a policeman in uniform; I offered myself to him, but he would not arrest me; going down stairs, I passed to other policemen; at the time I passed them they had a negro in charge, and were knocking him down the stairs with their policemen's clubs, pounding him over the head, he at the same time begging that they would spare him; they did not turn their attention to me; as I arrived on the second floor, I was seized by two citizens; one of them was a "rough"—one of the low order of Irishmen, I should think; the other was what appeared to be one of the chivalry—a well-dressed person, of middle age; they both seized me by the collar, and commenced striking me with their fists in the face; I shook them off without any serious injury, at least to myself, and went on; going out of the door, I met on the steps another policeman; I offered myself to him; I had a large white handkerchief in my hand, and held it up; it was in my right hand, and held up when I met this policeman on the steps; I asked him to arrest me and protect me; his reply was, "Yes d——n you, I will give you protection," drawing out a large revolver, bright and new; I judge it was one of Colt's eight-inch revolvers; he drew that up, and knocked me down on the landing, and stunned me for the time being; the blow did not cut the flesh at all, for I had on a thick plated straw hat, and my hair at the time was quite thick, but it left a large lump on my forehead; I gathered myself up as well as I could, and staggered to another policeman in the middle of the street, and asked him, as well as I could, being considerably confused by the effects of the blow I had received, but I had not quite got to him, when he drew up his revolver and shot at me; I was not more than three or four feet from him at the time, but his ball did not take effect; I darted from him, and started towards Carondelet-street; there were a great many people, and though my head was whirling all the time I could hear the firing as though it was an irregular musketry firing; it sounded to me like the second firing of a company as I have heard it on the battle-field; I had no very distinct idea of what was going on, but I saw clubs raised, and I heard revolvers firing; I was going on all-fours part of the time, and replacing my hat when I could, but this I might have done intuitively; I got half-way to Common-street before any policeman would arrest me and take me in charge; then I was arrested by a man only partially in policeman's clothing; he had on a policeman's coat, but had not the hat; he told me that he was an extra policeman, that came out when the alarm was given; he went a little way, as far as Common-street; the crowd thickened there, and appeared to be very threatening, calling out "Kill the Yankee nigger;" "Shoot the nigger s—n of a b—h;" "there goes another nigger;" "there goes another damned Yankee." Such expressions as these I heard, and a great many others of like import; this policeman, or fireman, called another to his assistance, and the two together seemed to make great exertions to keep the crowd off till I got to the Police-station; I went through Common-street to Carondelet, and up Lafayette to the First District station; when I arrived there I was much exhausted from exertion and loss of blood; I stated to the man at the desk in policeman's uniform, a short stout man, that I was very weak, and begged him to send me wherever I was to go; "You will be weaker before you get through with this," said he, very gravely; after some delay, he sent me into a back cell, the southwest corner cell on the lower floor of the station; there were one or two persons in the cell when I got there; other persons who were in the hall when I got there were soon brought in; Mr. Jackson and Mr. Horton were soon brought in; Mr. Horton was partially conscious when he was first brought in; he begged me to take him to the Carrollton depot that he might get home; I told him I could not do more than he; soon Mr. Waters, a member of the Convention, was brought in, and a number of others who were in the hall when I went away; I had, with the assistance of some persons in there, got upon a shelf in the cell, and lay there and got my coat off; Mr. Waters took off his undershirt and wetted it; I had to wash the blood off to cool my head; how long I remained there I do not know; Mr. Horton soon after came in and began to talk wildly, and I have been informed never had his senses afterwards; I never saw him after I was taken from the cell.

These statements, which give a substantially correct account of what transpired within the hall, are corroborated by other witnesses.

It would be impossible to give a connected account of what was at the same time and afterward occurring in the streets.

The Committee examined seventy-four persons as to the facts of violence and bloodshed upon that day. It is in evidence that men who were in the hall, terrified by the merciless attack of the armed Police, sought safety by jumping from the windows, a distance of twenty feet, to the ground, and as they jumped were shot by Police or citizens; some disfigured by wounds fought their way down-stairs to the street, to be shot or beaten to death on the pavement. Colored persons at distant points in the city, peaceably pursuing their lawful business, were attacked by the Police, shot and cruelly beaten. Men of character and position, some of whom were members, and some spectators, of the Convention, escaped from the hall, covered with wounds and blood, and were preserved almost by miracle from death. Scores of colored citizens bear frightful scars, more numerous than many soldiers of a dozen well-fought fields can show—proofs of fearful danger and strange escapes; men were shot while waving handkerchiefs in token of surrender and submission; white men and black, with arms uplifted, praying for life, were answered by shot and blow from knife and club; the bodies of some were "pounded to a jelly;" a colored man was dragged from under a street-crossing and killed at a blow; men concealed in outhouses and among piles of lumber were eagerly sought for, and slaughtered or maimed without remorse; the dead bodies upon the street were violated by shot, kick and stab; the face of a man "just breathing his last" was gashed by a knife or razor in the hands of a woman; "an old, gray-haired man," peaceably walking the street at a distance from the Institute, was shot through the head; negroes were taken out of their houses and shot; a policeman riding in a buggy deliberately fired his revolver from the carriage into a crowd of colored men; a colored man two miles away from the Convention hall was taken from his shop by the police at about four o'clock on the afternoon of the riot and shot and wounded in side, hip and back; one man was wounded by fourteen blows, shots and stabs; the body of another received seven pistol balls; after the slaughter had measurably ceased, carts, wagons and drays driven through the streets gathered the dead, the dying and the wounded in "promiscuous loads," a policeman in some cases riding in the wagon seated upon the living men beneath him. The wounded men, taken at first to the Station-house or "lock-up," were all afterward carried to the hospital; while at the Station-house, until friends found them with medical aid, they were left to suffer; when at the hospital they were attended to with care and skill; but this was done at no cost to city or to State. Without asking permission, so far as the Committee learned, these wounded men were carried to the hospital under the care of the Freedmen's Bureau, and shelter, surgical treatment and food were furnished at the cost of the United States.

There was evidence before the Committee that in some cases policemen acted to save and not to destroy life. Without doubt some members of the Convention owe their lives to the protecting care of the officers who arrested them or who accepted their surrender. The life of Mr. S. S. FISH was probably saved in this way. Gov. HAHN was protected in passing to the prison from the hall, although he received many blows and severe injury from other officers of the Police before he fell into the hands of those who saved him. There were some other cases where evidence was given of kindness shown by the Police. These were exceptional cases which we are glad to name. But with these exceptions, for several hours the Police and mob, in mutual and bloody emulation, continued the butchery in the hall and on the street until nearly two hundred people were killed and wounded. The number was probably much larger than this. But of that number the names and residences of but few are known. Some were injured whose friends conveyed them at once quietly away. There is evidence tending to show that some who were killed were privately carried away and buried. One witness testified, "I saw a dray taking five or six of those who were wounded away; I heard a drayman say, 'Where will I take them to?' and a policeman said, 'Throw them in the river.'" Several witnesses testify that the wounded exceed 200. One witness says there were from forty to fifty killed. Another states that he saw from twenty to thirty carriage loads of killed and wounded. Dr. HAVENS, of the Freedmen's Hospital, shows that 103 were brought wounded to that hospital, of whom fourteen died there and one died after removal. A. V. WARD saw twenty-seven dead bodies taken from the workhouse. How many were killed will never be known. But we cannot doubt there were many more than are set down in the official list in evidence.

The names of killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, are given by Dr. ALBERT HARTSUFF, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. HARTSUFF was examined by the Committee, and produced and verified the report made by him to Gen. BAIRD.

One remarkable fact should be stated in this connection—only one "citizen" was killed. He was a young man named CENAS—a medical student or young physician—and he was killed, as it appears in proof, by accident and not by any of the friends of the Convention. Only ten policemen were wounded, and none of them severely, and not one of them was slain.

If the Convention had been armed, or if the colored citizens had been called upon in advance to come armed to protect and defend the Convention this could not have been the case.

This riotous attack upon the Convention, with its terrible results of massacre and murder, was not an accident. *It was the determined purpose of the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans to break up this Convention by armed force.*

We state one fact in this connection, significant both as bearing upon the question of preparation and as indicating the true and prevailing feeling of the people of New-Orleans. Six months have passed since the Convention assembled when the massacre was perpetrated and more than two hundred men were slain and wounded. This was done by city officials and New-Orleans citizens. But not one of these men has been punished, arrested or complained of. These officers of the law, living in the city and known to that community, acting under the eye of superiors, clothed with the uniform of office, and some of them known, as the proof shows, to the chief officer of the Police, have not only escaped punishment, but have been continued in their office. The gentlemen who composed the Convention have not, however, been permitted to escape. Prosecutions in the Criminal Court, under an old law passed in 1805, were at once commenced, and are now pending against them for a breach of the peace. These facts tend strongly to prove that the criminal actors in the tragedy of the day were the agents of more criminal employers, and demonstrate the general sympathy of the public in behalf of the men who did the wrong against those who suffered it.

But the evidence establishing the fact of determination to suppress the Convention, and preparation for attack upon the members and those friends, whoever they might be, that should attend its meeting, is derived from many witnesses.

Before the day arrived there was general denunciation of the Convention in different circles, and in casual meetings on the streets. Wishes were expressed and expectations declared that it should be dispersed. Anonymous letters of warning and threatening violence were sent to several of the members and their friends. A funeral notice announcing in advance the death of the Convention was posted in the streets on Sunday. Declarations were made that the "niggers and half niggers" should be "wiped out." Members of one of the fire companies absent from the city on Sunday declared that they must return and be on hand the next day. They said Hays' Brigade will all be there, and will clean out those d—d Yankees; one man remarked, I have spotted Dostie myself (C375); it was freely said we are going to hang Hahn and Dostie; that no man should come out of the Convention alive; that we will show you what will happen to-day; that you will see fun to-day; that it is no sin to kill a nigger; fire-engines were brought out, one of which had pistols in the box; fire companies gathered near the Institute at the same time from different parts of the city; in the early morning a man was ascertaining the names of those who were willing to aid in suppressing the meeting; a school was dismissed because there was to be a riot; badges of different kinds were worn by citizens on the street; men were seen buying pistols and cartridges; citizens encouraged the riot in different ways; there were crowds of citizens at different parts of the street; they cheered and shouted for Jeff. Davis and for Mr. Johnson; when the wounded men were brought into the "lock-up" members of the City Council cheered the Policemen "in their bloody work;" and, finally, no one of the rioters, either policemen or citizens, has been complained of or punished. On Sunday night the Police were withdrawn from their stations that they might rest until Monday morning, when they were ordered to report at their different headquarters; early on Monday the whole Police force, numbering between four and five hundred, were massed at their different stations; they were ordered to come armed, and arms were furnished to those who were without them; the greater part of the Police was kept at the station-houses until the time arrived when their work should begin. Soon after noon an unusual "alarm" was given, such as had been used when Federal armies were investing the city, and then the combined Police, headed by officers and firemen with their companies, rushed with one will from different parts of the city toward the Institute, and the work of butchery commenced. In these acts of violence Police and firemen and citizens acted in concert; different "badges" were worn on the streets; many policemen had their hat-bands reversed, so that their "numbers" could not be distinguished; no effort was made by the Mayor or the Chief of Police to control or check these men, but the slaughter was permitted until the end was gained. Facts of this description were put on proof with other circumstances, demonstrating, as we judge, that the slaughter of these men was determined on by the Chief Executive Officer of the city, and was prepared for by him on the night before the meeting was held.

HOW THE TROOPS WERE KEPT AWAY.

It is made the duty of the Committee to inquire and report to the House whether, and to what extent, the members of the organization claiming to be the government of Louisiana are responsible for the atrocious acts of violence committed on the day of the massacre. And to that end a brief statement of facts which occurred before the Convention met is necessary. *It was determined by the Mayor of the city that this Convention should not assemble.* The Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana and the Attorney-General of the State united with the Mayor in that determination. On the 28th of July the Mayor notified the commanding officer that the proposed Convention was an "unlawful assemblage;" that its "object in meeting was to subvert the State and municipal governments," and that he "intended to disperse it by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they met without the sanction of the military authorities." No request is made for military aid, but notice is given that the Convention is to be suppressed by arrest of its members, unless the Convention was sustained by the military.

In reply to that communication, Gen. BAIRD stated that the military commanders had "held themselves strictly aloof from interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana," and he proceeded to say:

> "If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government it should be protected in so doing; if it has not, then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry to which no one ought to object. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action.
>
> This doubtless will, in due time, be properly decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind, if it was proper and necessary. What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect good order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquillity, I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those who will constitute it as so large, and the lawlessness of their character so well established, that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in such case only to call upon me, and I will bring to your assistance not only the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble, either upon the land or on the water. Lawless violence must be suppressed, and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations."

On the 28th of July, the Mayor, accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, called upon Gen. BAIRD to inform him that the design of an interference by the Police had been abandoned, and that on an indictment "by the Grand Jury of the Parish, process would issue to the Sheriff to make the arrests." Upon objection being stated to this course, and on understanding that each should communicate with the authorities at Washington, the interview closed. Gen. BAIRD was informed that any writ of arrest that might be issued would be submitted to him before service. And it was believed by him that all danger of violent interference with the Convention had been removed.

Gen. BAIRD telegraphed to the Secretary of War, and said:

> "A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. WELLS, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I should not countenance or permit such action, without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me by telegraph."

No reply was made to this, and Gen. BAIRD was left to act upon orders then in force and according to instructions then existing, and he had previously informed the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor in what may be deemed that he was required to act unless otherwise instructed. No request had been made by either the Lieutenant-Governor or the Mayor for troops or military aid. No doubt had been suggested of the inability of the Mayor to execute his process, or of the Sheriff to serve his writs. It was desired only that Gen. BAIRD should not interfere. And when the telegram was received from the President in reply to that of Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES that "the military would be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts" it was taken to be a decision of the President in favor of the parties who wished to break up the Convention and against the Convention itself. But as Gen. BAIRD had received no instructions he did not feel authorized to act in a position to what he deemed to be the instructions then in force. When he so stated to Gov. VOORHIES, it was agreed that no arrests should be made without the approval of Gen. BAIRD, and "that the Convention should be permitted to proceed." But up to this time it had been hoped that Gen. BAIRD might be induced to interfere with his troops to aid in the suppression of the Convention. On Monday morning, after the preparation had been made by calling the Police from their "beats" and arming them for violence, and at or about 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor called again upon Gen. BAIRD, and was with him until nearly 12 o'clock. Gov. VOORHIES was aware of the position of the military force, where the troops were, and how long it would would take to have them on the ground. But he did not then ask for them, nor did he express a wish to have them in readiness, according to Gen. BAIRD's statement, until Gen. BAIRD himself proposed, as a measure of caution, to send for some of his force. This suggestion by Gen. BAIRD was satisfactory, and an order was at once sent by Gen. BAIRD to that effect. It was now nearly 12 o'clock. Gen. BAIRD had been led to believe that the Convention did not meet until 6 P. M. But although two hours would be required to get the troops, and although it was clearly impossible to have them there at or near 12 o'clock, nothing was said by Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES as to the true time when the Convention met, and when the interview came to an end Gen. BAIRD remained under the belief that the Convention would not meet until 6 P. M. He at once sent for the troops, according to his own suggestion to Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, and then rode to the residence of Judge HOWELL to see him in reference to the Convention. But Judge HOWELL had already gone to the Convention, and within an hour the massacre was in full progress. In his testimony before the Committee Gov. VOORHIES and Gen. BAIRD differ as to the time of this interview, and it is important to determine which is right. Gov. VOORHIES fixes the time at early after breakfast. His statement is as follows:

On Monday morning, the 30th, the day of the riot, early after breakfast-time, I called upon Gen. Baird, and handed him the dispatch of the President, of which he took a copy; the General then informed me that he had telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, but that he had received no reply; I then inquired of the General whether he would have troops in the vicinity of the Mechanic's Institute, that day being the day of the meeting of the Convention; the General answered that applications had been made by members—but he did not say *the* members, but by some members of the Convention—to have troops there to keep order, but that he had declined to allow troops for the purpose; that he did not wish to have the appearance of siding with either party; then I suggested, if both parties made the application would he grant it? that, he said, would change the question materially; then I asked him to send troops there to keep order and quiet; I did not mention the number, or what troops I desired; I asked him generally to send troops there, and left the matter of selection to his discretion; I stated to the General that if a small body of troops appeared on the steps with the Police, there would be no danger of a riot being commenced on either side; the General was very well pleased, from what I saw, with my proposition.

If that was correct, it would have been possible that the troops which Gen. BAIRD had volunteered might be had in readiness soon after the assembling of the Convention at 12 o'clock. Gen. BAIRD states that the interview did not close until nearly 12.

Capt. CAZIARC corroborates Gen. BAIRD. But both he and Gen. BAIRD say that upon Gov. VOORHIES leaving the office, Gen. BAIRD went to the house of Judge HOWELL. That was just about 12 o'clock, as is proved by Mrs. HOWELL. Gov. VOORHIES stated that he sent two notes to Gen. BAIRD on Monday—one "at about half-past 10 o'clock," and one "at about noon." If these times were correctly stated, it would follow that his interview with Gen. BAIRD was before 10:30, and not between 11 and 12 as Gen. BAIRD states; and Mr. MARTIN VOORHIES—his brother—corroborates the Lieutenant-Governor, and testifies that he carried both of these notes and saw Gen. BAIRD, and that one was between 10 and 10:30 in the morning, and the other between 12 and 1 o'clock. Mr. VOORHIES afterward said that the second note was between 11 and 12. This difference is important when the question is one of time. The interval between the two notes did not probably exceed one hour.

Gen. BAIRD states that he received both these notes. He does not fix the time of the first, but says, "it could not have been half an hour" before the second was sent. But Gen. BAIRD *produced the original of the second note*, and the note itself is dated "*one-and-a-half o'clock*," and he states that he received it at "just about that time." This evidence is conclusive. Gov. VOORHIES did not write the note before "half-past one," and, therefore, did not send it, as he swears he did, at "about noon." But Capt. CAZIARC incidentally but strongly corroborates the statement of Gen. BAIRD, for he received from MARTIN VOORHIES the first note, and delivered it to Gen. BAIRD, and he says it was "very shortly after my return from the Institute, and after I had reported the facts to the General." But Capt. CAZIARC did not go to the Institute until about half-past twelve (after Gen. BAIRD had returned from Judge HOWELL's house,) and he met Judge HOWELL in the Governor's room during the recess of the Convention. So that the time must have been as late as half-past twelve when he returned, and when the first note was sent to Gen. BAIRD.

We have no doubt that Gen. BAIRD is correct, and that the time of the interview was between 11 and 12 o'clock. Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES knew that troops could not be brought up in less than two hours, and that the arrival could not be looked for until about 2 o'clock. Whether Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES had or had not knowledge of what had been done by Mayor MONROE, to arm and prepare the Police for their work, we do not know. It is not proved by positive evidence that he did. He and the Mayor had been acting jointly. Apparently they were in harmony, or had been, so far as it appears, in their proposed action, by arrests to be made by Police or on civil process by the Sheriff. At what time Mayor MONROE determined upon his own action does not appear. Mr. VOORHIES knew, or he did not know, that Gen. BAIRD was acting under some error as to the time the Convention was to meet. In either case, he knew that troops could not be procured in season. Yet he did not, as we believe, at that time ask for troops himself, and when offered by Gen. BAIRD he did not suggest that they could not be in readiness before the Convention assembled. We believe that he did know that no troops could seasonably arrive. We believe that he did know that the meeting of the Convention would be interfered with by the Mayor. We believe that he did feel that the sympathy of the President was in his favor and against the Convention. But there is no proof that he anticipated what did occur, or that he is otherwise implicated in the slaughters that there were about to take place.

When Mayor MONROE made his appearance "hurriedly" at the headquarters of Gen. BAIRD, after two o'clock P. M., and while the work of "suppressing" the Convention was going on, he asked "when the troops the General proposed to bring up would arrive," and wanted "white troops" to "act along with the Police." If such aid had been rendered as Mayor MONROE then wanted, our soldiers would have shared with the Mayor the responsibility of the day's work.

THE MEETINGS ON FRIDAY EVENING—THE RIOTS NOT CAUSED BY THEM.

It is charged, as a prominent and direct cause of these riots, that incendiary and turbulent meetings were held on Friday evening, July 27.

On Saturday morning, July 28, Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES and Attorney-General HERRON sent the following telegram to the President:

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:

Radical mass meeting, composed mainly of large numbers of negroes last night, ending in a riot, the Committee of Arrangements of said meeting assembling to-night. Violent and incendiary speeches made; negroes called to arm themselves; you bitterly denounced. Speakers, FIELD, DOSTIE, HAWKINS, HENDERSON, HEISTAND, and others. Gov. HAHN arrived last night, but sides with the Convention move. The whole matter before Grand Jury, but impossible to execute civil process without certainty of riot. Contemplated to have the members of the Convention arrested under process from the Criminal Court of this District. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of Court?

ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.
ANDREW S. HERRON,
Attorney-General of Louisiana.

The Committee inquired carefully into the alleged facts upon which this telegram was founded.

There were three meetings upon this evening. One was held within the hall of the Institute, one outside the hall, at the same time, and one at the City Hall, in the street, after the close of the former meetings.

The meetings at the Institute were held upon public notice to consider the questions which would ultimately come before the Convention. They were called by parties friendly to the objects of the Convention, and the speakers were well known as identified with the Union or Radical party in Louisiana.

The following is substantially the testimony as to the character of these meetings:

Judge Heistand—On the Friday night previous to the Convention there were public meetings in the City of New-Orleans; nothing was said or done at either place which, in my estimation, would authorize a Magistrate to bind the party over to keep the peace; I know of no disturbance during that night.

James L. Anden—I reported the speeches made in the Hall on Friday night, but those made outside of the building I did not report; the speakers inside made no call for the negroes to come armed and protect the Convention, or anything of the kind; on the contrary, they were advised to keep quiet and not urge the matter too strongly.

Rufus Waples—In the Hall on Friday night everything was well-behaved; no disturbance whatever, and no unusual excitement.

King Cutler—The meeting in the hall was perfectly orderly, and on the outside, when I went out, it was the same.

S. S. Fish—I never heard of any armed aid, (to the Convention,) but had heard it spoken of that caution should be used not to have armed men there; and I know, too, that Dr. Dostie, who nearly always carried a revolver with him, that day took it from his person and left it with a barber in this city, by whom he was accustomed to get shaved; I heard the speaking inside and nearly all outside the hall on the 27th of July; I heard of no statement, as has been asserted by one of the other side before the Military Commission, or request by any of the speakers in the hall, for anybody to come there armed. I heard the speeches of Gov. Hahn, Col. Field, part of Mr. Waples'; also the remarks of Mr. Cutler and Mr. Dibble; I was present when the meeting was dissolved, and afterward went with the procession up to the front of the hall, and was there when Dr. Dostie made the speech that is said to be inflammatory; I did not hear much of the speaking outside from the crowd in front of the Institute; I was at the hall during the continuation of the meeting until it adjourned; it was orderly so far as anything I saw; if there had been any disturbance I should have known it; nothing was said by Dr. Dostie as to the employment of force; toward the close of his speech he used this language: I will repeat one sentence, word for word, and this was the language that looked most toward violence or incendiarism of any I heard there; they were mostly negroes there; it was a procession formed of negroes; they had come to the meeting and Dr. Dostie liked to make a demonstrative speech; he took pleasure in doing it, in his speech he called them brethren and so forth; near the close of his speech he said:

"Now, friends, go home, peaceably, quietly, make no noise, disturb no person." "But," said he, "I learn"—which was true, too—"that there are prowling bands out to waylay you. As you separate go home. If you are insulted by any of these bands of men pay no attention to them; go home right by them without saying a word to them; but if they strike you kill them." That was the substance of his last sentence and nearly word for word.

Charles S. Sauvinet—All the time I was up stairs (Friday night) the meeting was orderly; I heard the speech of Mr. Waples; it was only a short one—a few remarks; I also heard part of the remarks of Judge Field; as well as I can remember, the purport was that they would support the Convention when it should meet; it was composed, he said, of loyal men, and they would extend the right of suffrage to the loyal men—the colored people.

Judge Howell testifies: On Saturday evening, preceding the meeting of the Convention, several gentlemen came into my house, and told me that the general effect of the meeting of Friday evening was favorable to quiet.

Dr. Wm. H. Hire—I heard the speaking at City Hall and Institute, on Friday night, the 27th July; there was speaking inside and outside the hall; our friends spoke in the most radical way; I will state to you that I heard Dr. Dostie distinctly say, "Now, my friends, go peaceably home, go orderly, do not disturb anybody; but, if anybody disturbs you, kill him;" the speeches were not calculated to excite violence on the part of those to whom they were addressed; on the contrary, it was only in the event of being attacked they were advised to remember Fort Pillow.

Charles W. Gibbons.—Called on Dr. Dostie and warned him on Monday morning (30th July) that I had heard one policeman say to another in a little grocery on corner of Custom-house-street, on Sunday night, that "by G— we are going to hang Dostie and Hahn;" Dr. Dostie made the remark to me, "I am going unarmed; I know they want to take my life, but I think it a good cause to die in; if they want to take my life they can do so;" said I, "You can do as you please; I thought it my duty to call and tell you, as in your remarks at the meeting on Friday night you told the people to come out and attend the Convention;" he said on that night, "go home—go quietly—go orderly—behave yourselves, and if there is anybody, white or black, that disturbs you, protect yourselves."

Mr. Richard L. Shelby, an intelligent witness, makes this conclusive statement:

I went out to the meeting held in front of the Mechanics' Institute, and after Rev. Mr. Horton had delivered his speech, standing on the platform, within a few feet of Dr. Dostie, I listened attentively to the speech he made; there was nothing whatever in the remarks of Dr. Dostie which could be said to excite or invite in any way acts of hostility upon the part of the colored people against any of the white citizens of New-Orleans; after the meeting had adjourned at the Mechanics' Institute, a procession was formed with torchlights and a band of music, and proceeded down Canal-street to St. Charles, and then into Camp-street and up to the City Hall; on the route to the City Hall some of the men comprising the procession were attacked by some white persons and maltreated; on arriving at the City Hall a short speech was delivered by Dr. Dostie; among other things, he told them he felt very much pleased with the quiet and orderly manner in which they had conducted themselves, and regretted to learn that the procession had been attacked by a body of evil-disposed men; he recommended them to return quietly to their homes, and that if they were assailed and their lives put in jeopardy, he recommended that they should defend themselves to the extent of their ability.

Except at that time, was there anything in Dr. Dostie's speech calculated to excite animosity or hostile action? No, sir, there was not.

At the meeting outside of the Mechanics' Institute did Dr. Dostie say to the men to whom he was speaking, that they all ought to fight for their votes; that they ought to come armed to the Convention, and that no cowards were wanted; that the stones of the streets were crying out for the blood of rebels, or any expressions equivalent to these, or anything like them? I can swear that he made no such remarks.

This mass of evidence is materially contradicted only by Mr. F. W. TILTON and M. B. BRADY, who were among the witnesses furnished by a Committee of citizens of New-Orleans:

F. W. Tilton—On Friday there was a meeting consisting of, as far as I could see, principally of negroes, held at the Mechanics' Institute; there was a meeting outside as well as inside.

What was the character of the meeting outside? There was a large platform, and a band of music and torchlights; the platform was surrounded by a large crowd of negroes, and there were white persons on the platform.

Did anybody make speeches? Yes, Sir; there were about four persons making speeches; the only ones I knew were a man of the name of Dostie and another by the name of Henderson, and I think Mr. Dibble made a speech, but I am not certain.

What was the character of the speeches? I would not call them speeches; they were haranguing the multitude and trying to excite them.

In relation to what? In relation to their political rights; and they were denouncing everybody round about, and telling them they must do this thing and the other thing. At the distance I was from the meeting I could not distinctly understand; the only ones I understood were Dr. Dostie and Mr. Henderson, for they spoke very loud.

Did they make any reference to the Convention that was to assemble on the following Monday? Yes, Sir; I remember Dr. Dostie called upon them, as they were going to meet in that hall on the following Monday, to come armed, to come prepared to fight and vote, to vote and fight. I could only understand portions of the speech; then there would be portions in a lower tone which I could not understand; this was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

What kind of effect did that kind of exhortation have upon the multitude? Screaming and yelling.

Did Mr. Henderson utter anything of that description? I cannot say. I understood Dr. Dostie very well. I heard one say that every man, every woman and every child in New-Orleans was a rebel and ought to be hung. One speaker, I think it was Dr. Dostie, I heard say, that the stones of the streets of New-Orleans called for their blood, and cried for their blood.

M. B. Brady—The immediate cause of the riot, I believe, was the speeches made on the Friday preceding the meeting of the Convention; on that night a meeting was held opposite the Mechanics' Institute, in the street; a platform had been erected, and speakers addressed the multitude from the platform; the assemblage was chiefly composed of negroes; the speakers advised the negroes to insist upon their rights, and if they did not get them, to make the streets of New-Orleans run with the blood of the rebels, and other language of similar character; one of them insisted that the rebels should be put down at any cost; that they were hell-born and hell-bound scoundrels, (I think that was the expression,) and that the streets must run with their blood unless the rights of the negroes were secured.

What speakers did you hear make use of such language? A man by the name of Dostie, the last speaker, used that language; I do not know anything personally of those who preceded him; I have forgotten their names; I recollect I heard their names at the time they were called by the multitude.

What kind of a crowd were assembled there? Several hundred negroes, and perhaps thousands; the street was pretty well crowded; it was about eight or nine o'clock when it began, and the meeting lasted till ten or half-past ten; the multitude became excited as speakers addressed them from the platform, and would respond "we will," "we will," to those speakers who advised them to come to the hall Monday morning.

Mr. TILTON saw no negro knocked down, except when he assaulted a policeman, and, so far as he could judge, had no hesitation in saying that the policemen did all they could to preserve the peace.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ST. LOUIS SPEECH.

A witness so false in such material statements is not worthy of credit; and the proof, taken as a whole, is controlling that the meetings on Friday evening were orderly and temperate, and that, although the speaking was earnest and emphatic, there was nothing said that could excite any just apprehension of violence from any quarter, or could excuse or palliate the crimes that were committed against the Convention.

The facts proved do not sustain the truth of the telegram of July 28.

Another "cause" has been assigned, as follows. In a public speech delivered at St. Louis on the 8th of September, by President JOHNSON, the following charge was made:

"The time has come when it seems to me that all ought to be prepared for peace—the rebellion being suppressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems that the time has arrived when we should have peace; when the bleeding arteries should be tied up. [A voice: 'New-Orleans; go on.'] Perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New-Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do. [Laughter and cheers.] And if you will go back—[cries for SEWARD]—if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New-Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out New-Orleans. If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress [great cheering and cries of 'bully,'] you will find that the riot at New-Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses, you will understand that they there knew [cheers] that a convention was to be called which was extinct, by its powers having expired; that it was said, and the intention was, that a new Government was to be organized; and in the organization of that Government, the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time, disfranchise white men. [Great cheering.] When you begin to talk about New-Orleans, [confusion,] you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, or take up the facts, (on Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat,) you will there find that speeches were made, incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population, the black population, to arm themselves, and prepare for the shedding of blood. [A voice, 'That so,' and cheers.] You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supersede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion—in that Convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil Government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States—I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, [cheers,] and hence you will find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. These men were to go there, a Government was to be organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside and overthrown. You talk to me about New-Orleans! And then the question was to come up, when they had established their Government—a question of political power—which of the two Governments was to be recognized; a new Government, inaugurated under this defunct Convention, set up in violation of law, and without the consent of the people. And then, when they had established their Government, and extended universal or impartial franchise, as they called it, to this colored population, then this Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. [Voices, 'Never,' and cheers, and 'Hurrah for ANDY.'] So much for the New-Orleans riot; and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. [Cheers.] I could trace this thing a little closer, but I will not do it here to-night. But when you talk about New-Orleans, and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here, and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it don't provoke me, I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress. [Cheers.]"

Such charges from any other source would not have been considered; but the high position and public character of President JOHNSON has made it right to examine the grounds on which it rests.

Before the 30th of July Judge HOWELL, President *pro tem.* of the Convention, had been at Washington. While here he had conversation with several members of Congress in regard to the proper meeting of the Convention. During his visit here there was a caucus held by the Republican members of Congress. The testimony of Judge HOWELL discloses all the encouragement he received from Congress, and full proof has been given that at the caucus referred to no action concerning the Convention was taken or proposed.

Judge HOWELL states that his interviews at Washington were not so satisfactory as he had desired or expected; that he had thought there were Congressmen who had suggested the reassembling of the Convention, and that its action should be submitted to Congress for its acceptance, but did not find that to be the case.

This witness further states that, by letter and personally, the request was made for some Congressional action to be had to encourage the meeting of the Convention, but it was not done; some action, some resolution, or something to encourage the meeting of the Convention, but they declined it as not belonging to the action of Congress; a dispatch was sent by the President of the Convention to the Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, stating that he had the power to reconvene the Convention of 1864, and desiring to know if that Convention should assemble and should adopt universal suffrage and some other amendments, which I do not recollect, and if the Constitution thus amended should be ratified by the people, whether Congress would admit representatives from the State elected under it.

The Chairman of the Committee stated to me that he had received the dispatch, but said he considered it a foolish inquiry, and that, as he would have to send an answer which might not be agreeable, because they thought it a foolish inquiry, or no answer at all, they therefore concluded not to notice it, and did not reply.

The only other evidence bearing upon this point and tending to sustain the charge made at St. Louis, was from EUGENE TISDALE, who testified that he had been told that "instructions had been received from two members of the Reconstruction Committee to assemble the Convention at all hazards;" that in the letter they said: "We are too far distant to designate the manner in which it should be assembled, but you must go ahead and trust the consequences;" that the letter "was written in answer to a letter sent from here asking advice as to what to do."

All the members of the Reconstruction Committee have been examined as witnesses, and they deny that any such letter was written by them to any person in New-Orleans, or that any letter was written by them or any of them giving instructions or advice concerning the Convention.

When President JOHNSON felt it to be his duty to make the charge above stated, the official report of Brevet Maj.-Gen. BAIRD to the Secretary of War had been laid before him, and the testimony taken before the Military Commission, on which Brevet Maj.-Gen. MOWER presided, had been closed, and the report of the Commission had been made. Congress was not in session at the time of the massacre. Its members were at their respective homes, and the Committee fail to discover any ground on which so grave a charge should be made. It was an unwarranted and unjust expression of hostile feeling, without pretext or foundation in fact.

THE PRESIDENT'S TELEGRAM TO NEW-ORLEANS.

But it becomes important in this connection to bring into one view certain other facts.

At and before the time when Lieut. Gen. VOORHIES and Attorney-General HERRON sent the telegraphic dispatches of July 27 and July 28 to the President, one or more persons were at Washington who had been commissioned by parties in Louisiana to communicate with the President to obtain from him aid in suppressing the obnoxious Convention. J. ADOLPHUS ROZIER testifies: "I left here on Wednesday or Thursday previous to the riots; I arrived at Washington, I think, on Friday; I went to Washington at the request of members of the Legislature here; also at the request of certain citizens to see the President of the United States relative to the Convention of 1864." He further states that he saw the President, and conferred with his friends in New-Orleans by telegraph; that his object in going was to see how the Convention was to be prevented; that his idea was to represent to him (the President) exactly the state of things here—what this Convention of 1864 was; that its effects had been injurious to the interests of the State and the General Government; that the men who wished to reassemble this Convention were a revolutionary body; and I endeavored to impress upon the President my views that the civil authorities constituted the only legal body to take charge of this affair, and, after proper indictment, to arrest the members of this illegal Convention, and that, after their arrest, in accordance with the usual forms of civil law, our Supreme Court would decide whether that Convention was a legal body or not; the President was apprised when these telegrams were received of the 'exact state of things at New-Orleans.' He knew that Hon. R. K. HOWELL, President *pro tem.* of the Convention, had issued proclamation for the reassembling of the Convention. He knew that Gov. WELLS, the acknowledged chief executive of the State of Louisiana, had issued writs of election to fill the vacancies in the Convention, and that certificates of election were to be forwarded to the office of the Secretary of State. He knew that these writs of election could not be complied with until after the 30th of July, when the first meeting was to take place, and that some time must elapse before the Convention could be full, and the whole State represented. He knew that Gov. WELLS was at New-Orleans, and that he concurred and was coöperating with Judge HOWELL in assembling the Convention. He knew that it was contemplated to arrest the members of the Convention upon criminal process. And being asked, "Is the military to interfere to prevent the process of Court?" the President replied by telegraphic note, not addressed to the Governor of the State, but to the Lieutenant-Governor, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1866.

To Albert Voorhies, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Court. A dispatch on the subject of the Convention was sent to Gov. WELLS this morning. (Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The effect of this dispatch was to assure Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES and those who were acting with him that they would have the support of the President in their proposed action.

It is maintained by the President that Louisiana is a *political State within the Union*, in the same sense in which Massachusetts and Ohio are. But he knew that the Governor of Louisiana was at his home in New-Orleans, that the Legislature was not in session, and that his own power under the Constitution was upon the application "of the Executive" to protect the "State" against "domestic violence;" and yet he overlooked the Governor of the State, known to be loyal, and communicated directly with the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, known not to be in sympathy with the Governor, and by his action gave such directions as, if carried out as understood by the parties who received them, would have arrayed the military power of the United States on the side of Mayor MONROE's Police in their proposed arrest of the members of the Convention.

The President knew the condition of affairs in Louisiana in July last. He knew that "rebels" and "Thugs" and disloyal men had controlled the election of Mayor MONROE, and that such men composed, chiefly, his Police force; he knew that Mayor MONROE, then an unpardoned rebel, had been, after his election, suspended from discharging the duties of his office by military order; he knew that he himself had subsequently pardoned him; he must have known the rebel antecedents of ALBERT VOORHIES and A. S. HERRON; he knew that riot and bloodshed were apprehended; he knew that military orders were in force; and yet, without the knowledge of the

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY. By Isaac N. Arnold, late Member of Congress from Illinois. Chicago: Clarke & Co. New-York: Joseph Wilson, Jr.

The name of the late President Lincoln is inseparably connected with the overthrow of Slavery in this country, and it would be impossible to write his life without at the same time giving a history of the steps which resulted in freeing our land from the curse of human bondage. But so many histories of the war, and so many biographies of Mr. Lincoln have been published, that it hardly seems worth while to multiply the number of either. Mr. Arnold, however, can plead as his excuse for endeavoring to gain the ear of the public a long and intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, and the people still treasure up so eagerly every anecdote of and every word uttered by our late President that this apology will doubtless gain for the volume very many readers. The fact is, however, that in spite of its size the work contains very little that is new regarding Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Arnold opens the volume with a chapter summarizing the history of Slavery from 1788 to the compromise measures of 1850; then he sketches the movements which resulted in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas troubles. In the third chapter Mr. Lincoln appears upon the stage, and his early life is sketched just as it has been in all the biographies heretofore written. A single incident which Mr. Arnold relates will be new to some. For a time Mr. Lincoln was Postmaster at New-Salem, Ill. Some years after he had ceased to hold the office a draft for the balance of funds received by him was sent out from Washington for collection, and a friend of Mr. Lincoln, knowing how hard pushed he was for money, accompanied the agent when he went to present it, intending to loan Mr. Lincoln the necessary amount. No sooner was the draft presented than Mr. Lincoln, asking the officer to be seated for a moment, went to his boarding-house, and directly returned with an old stocking containing a quantity of silver and copper coin. Upon counting it it was found to be the exact amount called for by the draft; indeed it was the identical coin that Mr. Lincoln had received while Postmaster and which he had put aside until it should be called for, since he made it a principle through life never to use even temporarily money that was not his own. A characteristic noted by Mr. Arnold, as developed by Mr. Lincoln while riding the circuit, has escaped the attention of previous biographers. He states that in fording streams the future President was sometimes sent forward as pioneer. "His extremely long legs enabled him, by removing his pantaloons, boots and stockings, and taking his coat-tails under his arms, to ascertain, without wetting his garments, where the stream offered the best fording places, and often to pilot the party through streams that at first sight seemed unfordable." "His manner of conducting jury trials," Mr. Arnold remarks, "was peculiar. He was familiar, frequently colloquial. Often, at the Summer term, taking off his coat and leaning upon the rail of the jury box he would single out a leading juryman, and addressing him in a conversational tone would, with the utmost candor and fairness, reason the case. When he perceived that he had secured the judgment of the one so addressed, he would then turn to another and address him until he was satisfied the Jury were with him." It is a curious fact that Mr. Lincoln's name is connected with the defeat of the last attempt made to sell a human being in the State of Illinois. At the July term of the Supreme Court, 1841, Mr. Lincoln brought before it a case involving a discussion of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery in the northwest territory, and the Constitution of Illinois prohibiting Slavery within that State. A suit had been brought in the Circuit Court of Tazewell County upon a note, given for a negro girl named "Nance." She was represented to have been an indentured slave or servant and sold as such; the note was given for her, and judgment had been rendered upon it. Mr. Lincoln brought the case to the Supreme Court, arguing against the judgment on the ground that the note was void, since the girl "Nance," residing in Illinois, was free by virtue of the ordinance of 1787 and of the Constitution prohibiting Slavery. The Court sustained these views and reversed the judgment. Every public act of Mr. Lincoln from his earliest entrance upon political life has been so thoroughly canvassed by biographers who have preceded Mr. Arnold, that he finds it difficult to invest this part of his work with new interest. And in fact, the bulk of the volume is little more than a political history of the war. Military events are rapidly and on the whole superficially sketched, while more prominence is given to the political events which were so inseperably interwoven with them. Mr. Arnold's style cannot be regarded as a model for historical writers. It is exceedingly diffuse, quite inaccurate and occasionally sophomorical. The work, however, has its value as a political manual and it will doubtless be widely popular in the West, for there in particular the people will never weary of reading about Mr. Lincoln and the part which he took in the overthrow of Slavery. The volume is throughout a specimen of Western book-making, and its general appearance is very creditable. The number and character of the typographical inaccuracies, however, indicate unnecessary haste or great carelessness in putting the work through the press, and the steel engraving, which forms the frontispiece, is a very poor likeness of Mr. Lincoln, as well as an exceedingly inferior work of art.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. National edition. Seven volumes. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

There seems to be a genuine Dickens revival in the American literary world. Two different projects, having for their object the furnishing every library throughout the land complete sets of the works of the great novelist, have lately been noticed in our columns, and now the Messrs. Peterson again invite attention to their popular edition of Dickens, which was the first complete and uniform edition ever issued in this country. Book fanciers of abundant means, who may be fastidious in respect of paper and type, know where to look if the time has come for them to add "Dickens complete" to their collections, and those of moderate resources, who may be able to possess their souls in patience for a year or so, have also learned through our columns how their wants may then be supplied. At present, however, this is the cheapest uniform edition of Dickens published, and reasonable as is the price of single sets, the system of clubbing, lately announced in our advertising columns by the Messrs. Peterson brings it still lower, and puts the edition within the reach of all who have libraries. Indeed, nearly six thousand pages of reading matter by such a writer as Dickens is a library in itself.

FAITH UNWIN'S ORDEAL. By Georgiana Craik. New-York: Leypoldt & Holt.

This story has a triple moral; first for women—that they should under no circumstances marry a man whom they are not sure they love; secondly, and thirdly for men—do not take your wife to live with her mother-in-law, and, in any event, be sure that handsome and attractive cousins of the male persuasion are carefully kept at arm's length. Walter Thornhill, a wealthy young Englishman, falls in love with Faith Unwin, while on a homeward voyage from Australia. The vessel upon which they are passengers is burned at sea, but the lives of Faith and Walter are saved, and she finally yields to his importunities and gives him her hand, although she is conscious that her heart is not wholly his. She learns of her husband's wealth and social position after reaching his home in England, and is there confronted by her mother-in-law, who is indignant at the *mesalliance* made by her son, and is determined that she will not give him up. In the struggle which ensues Faith generally comes off triumphant, but her life is an unhappy one until George Thornhill, her husband's cousin, comes home from India. A warm friendship springs up between the two, and unconsciously they fall in love with each other. Nothing criminal comes of this, but a catastrophe precipitated by Walter's mother ensues, and for a time husband and wife are estranged. Finally, however, "night gives way to morning;" Faith wins back Walter's affections, and they live together happily again. In *Faith Unwin's Ordeal* Miss Craik has narrowly escaped giving us one of the best of modern love stories. Her style is excellent, the narrative vivacious, the dialogue sparkling, and the plot is quite original, but the unfortunate and unnecessary entanglement which results from the introduction of George Thornhill mars the performance sadly.

CHARLES WESLEY SEEN IN HIS FINER AND LESS FAMILIAR POEMS. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

In the preface to this volume Mr. Bird, the compiler, very justly remarks, that while Wesley is widely famous as a hymnist, he is scarcely heard of or suspected as a poet, and he has attempted to remedy this injustice, as he regards it, by gathering from the published poems of Wesley those productions which establish his claim to the latter title. Very many, even of Wesley's admirers, will be surprised at the statement that the published poems of this distinguished writer occupy over three thousand closely printed pages. Popular as his hymns are among all evangelical denominations, and especially the Methodists, hardly more than one-fifth of this voluminous collection is familiar to the religious public through the hymn books used in England and America. Mr. Bird has, of course, endeavored in this compilation, to present such pieces as have most poetic merit, and at the same time to select those which will be new, for the most part at least, to the general reader. Absolute literary integrity has also been aimed at, and to secure this the poems have been taken from the original volumes and, when possible, from the first editions of those. The compilation must be a popular one, particularly in these days of Methodist Centenaries: and it will certainly give those who have known Wesley only through his hymns a higher idea of his abilities: but the rugged terms of expression in which these poems abound will still stand in the way of his being accorded a very prominent position as a poet, if he is to be judged by modern standards.

RECORDS OF FIVE YEARS. By Grace Greenwood. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

We here have a series of sketches and essays, very unequal in merit and interest. The first paper in the volume, that entitled "The Baby in the Bath Tub," is one of Grace Greenwood's pleasantest and most genial sketches. Her "Pictures of Town and Country" also show how deep a lover of nature she is, and the many papers prompted by the war, which are included in the volume, reflect faithfully the absorbing interest which she felt in the great struggle while it was in progress.

TRIALS OF AN INVENTOR. LIFE AND DISCOVERIES OF CHARLES GOODYEAR. By Rev. Bradford K. Pierce. New-York: Carleton & Porter.

The story of Mr. Goodyear's life has been frequently told; but it has lessons for the young which cannot be too often or too earnestly enforced. In this little volume Mr. Pierce has put the record in a form which adapts it to Sunday-school libraries more particularly, and through their agency it will reach hundreds of children over whom the remarkable and interesting narrative cannot fail to have a strong influence for good.

Magazines, Periodicals, &c.

—*The New-Englander* for the quarter beginning with the current year has several able and timely articles. Prof. G. P. Fisher contributes an able paper upon the "Temporal Power of the Pope," drawing out more elaborately the views which he expressed in an article upon a kindred topic in the last number of *Hours at Home*. The causes of the late insurrection in Jamaica are quite clearly explained by Mr. G. G. Hubbard. He concludes by asserting that "The ruin of Jamaica has been caused not by the freeing of the slave, but by the efforts on the part of the planter to retain the freedmen in ignorance and servitude, to withhold the rights and privileges of freedom, and the neglect on the part of the Government to protect and support the freedmen in their rights." "The history of Jamaica," he adds, "plainly teaches that the slaveholder is not a safe custodian of the rights of freedmen." The subject of divorce is discussed historically by President Woolsey; Prof. Whitney writes upon the "Value of Linguistic Science to Ethnology," and Dr. Bacon has a sharp controversial article in reply to an article on "Conversion" in the *Catholic World*.

—*De Bow's Review* ostensibly devotes itself to the "Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Progress and Resources" of the South, but it frequently contains articles which cannot be classified under either of these divisions. The February number, for instance, opens with a paper upon "Milton's Domestic Life; his Ethics of Divorce." Then "Carte Blanche" gives some sketches of foreign travel, and one J. A. Maxwell takes the ground in a discussion of the condition of the negro; that he "must relapse into barbarism to the extent of losing the Christian religion;" but the editor mildly dissents from this assertion. Prof. De Bow's "Journal of the War" is assuredly the most uninteresting diary yet published, and the "Memories of the War," with which he fills up spare space in the body of the *Review*, are not much better.

—Excellent as was the initial number of the *American Journal of Horticulture*, (Boston: Tilton & Co.,) the second is a decided improvement upon it. The articles are more varied in subject, and the magazine itself presents that maturer appearance which age only gives such publications. Among the principal articles are the following: "Flowers of May," by Francis Parkman; "New Vegetables," by Fearing Burr; "Garden Architecture," by Hammatt Billings, &c., &c. The wood-engravings are admirably executed, and as a frontispiece the magazine has an excellent likeness upon steel of the veteran pomologist and agriculturist, Marshall P. Wilder.

—The *Argosy*, (New-York: Strahan & Co.,) which Mr. Charles Reade rather egotistically asserted that his story, "Griffith Gaunt," floated still, manages to keep above the surface, in spite of the conclusion of that famous serial. The January number, which came to hand rather late, by the way, has a good variety of light reading. It contains "Hafiz," by E. H. Palmer; "Over the Col du Geant," by T. H. Barker, M. D.; "A Tour Under an Uumbrella," by T. H. S. Escott, &c., &c.

—The death of Mr. Willis has caused a change in the firm which publishes and conducts the *Home Journal*. Hereafter it will be known under the style of Morris Phillips & Co., and it will include, besides Mr. Phillips, George Perry and J. H. Elliott, both of whom have for some time been connected with the *Home Journal*.

—In the issue of *Every Saturday* for the current week will be found several of the best papers from the February number of *London Society*, reprinted from advance sheets, purchased by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields. Spanish and French literature, as well as English, are also represented among the general selections.

ACROSS THE PLAINS IN WINTER.

A Stage Ride from Denver to Salt Lake—A Newspaper at Laporte—Compagnons du Voyage—Novel Experiences.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1866.

Just one year ago I was writing you from the delightful city of St. Augustine—quaint old Augustine—Florida, at an open window seated, inhaling the fragrance of fruit and flowers, listening to the melodies of birds of song, and breathing a Winter air unknown without the borders of the "Flower State." The scene has changed, and I am far removed from that wilderness of sweets. My birds have gone, and my flowers bloom scentless and cold on the frosty window. I am under the very shadows of the Rocky Mountains, white with the snows of unnumbered years, and pierced with an atmosphere as rude as the dagger which drank the blood of Thomas A'Beckett.

On Saturday, Dec. 1, I left Denver, Colorado Territory, for Salt Lake City, distance 600 miles. I was the only passenger, which made the situation more bleak than it would have otherwise been. From Denver to Laporte, a distance of seventy miles, you proceed directly north over a magnificent stretch of prairie, with natural and artificial streams upon either hand, the latter having been constructed for purposes of irrigation. The road runs parallel with the mountains, the foot hills of which are some ten miles to the left. Laporte, the last town west, east of Salt Lake, reposes under a sturdy old hill, and is a place of promise. It already has a hotel, a church and a billiard saloon, and will soon print a paper. There was a paper printed at Laporte for a short time, but it is among the things that were. It had its history, however. It was a weekly—very weakly, in fact. The first issue was edited, put in type, printed and circulated by one man. The most flaming advertisement in the paper was "Wanted—A compositor. Apply at this office." A defunct miner, who had come West to seek his fortune, and hadn't found it, applied "at this office"—the only building in town with a broad roof, which looked badly, by the way, during a storm—and got a situation. He became the "foreman," and the owner was the "editor." There was but one "galley" in the office, and that was generally used by the editor. The foreman, after filling his stick with type, would tie it up with a string, and hang it up on a nail. Twelve nails-full made a galley, and constituted a day's work. When the editor went out "collecting," the foreman would have the galley to himself—he often had it to himself. The second issue was a success. The "form" was "planed" against the wall with the *heel* of a boot, but the whole issue went off—it *soled* well. The next issue was suspended on account of a violent storm, which lasted a week. There was a little scarcity of news the following week, owing to the fact that the foreman had been in jail. The next week it again appeared, but for the last time. For this reason: The editor attempted to pay off his help in brooms. The indignant compositor told the editor to go to ——, and again went into the mountains for gold. His fate is not known. The editor did not go below, certainly, for I met him at Denver.

Mr. Laporte, a station-keeper, bound for Big Laramie, one Janisse by name, his wife, two children, a Thomas cat and a female purp, a coffee-mill, two guns, four bags and a can of syrup, entered the coach, and accompanied me to Big Laramie. Oh! it was a happy family. Mr. Janisse, who informed me that he was one of Fremont's company, was extremely solicitous about his can of syrup, and talked molasses continually. Mrs. Janisse was full of an old cow which had departed this life a few days previous. The Janisse juveniles had several fights, as also did the cat and dog; and coffee-mill, guns, bags and molasses, danced cotillons from one part of the stage to the other. I was gracefully doubled up like a jack-knife on the front seat, and on the whole delighted.

The night was dark and dismally cold. The half-frozen Jehu dashed us over rock and into rut, and shook us up in the most anti-dyspeptic manner. About 3 A. M., on the 2d inst., and oh, what a cold Sunday morning! we flew down the "steppes" of Stonewall Hill, the most frightful descent between Denver and Salt Lake City, and soon after arrived at Virginia Dale.

Virginia Dale is just one hundred miles from Denver, and is one of the most exquisite spots imaginable. It is nestled in the embrace of giant hills known as the Black Mountains, and is ten miles from their summit, from which you seem to pass down on to the Laramie Plains, but in reality you have commenced the ascent of the great range, and are continually increasing your distance from the level of the sea. The huge mountains which encompass this charming dale form a vast amphitheatre, while the prettiest little pet of a stream meanders below. All is quiet in the dale, but its rugged sides fairly reel with the blasts of Winter, producing a noise louder than a thousand cataracts. Just before arriving at Virginia Dale, if in the daytime, the tourist may feast his eyes upon an extraordinary specimen of Nature's architecture, known as the Steamboat Rock, with smoke-stacks, pilot-house, cabin, wheelhouse and all. It is said to be one of the grandest sights upon the road, but it was so dark when we passed I failed to discover even an outline of it.

Hank Brown was our driver from Virginia Dale to Big Laramie station, distance 35 miles. It was one of the coldest mornings I ever experienced, and old Boreas was in his glory. A most terrific blast of wind struck us, when within thirteen miles of Big Laramie, producing a shock like shipping a sea. The reins were blown out of Hank's freezing hands, the horses turned square around, and over went the vehicle. Although I hurt my head a little, I had to smile at the scene. Such a comical sight I never saw before. Such a mixture of adults and children, cats and dogs, bags, molasses, coffee-mills, &c., &c., I never expect to see again. When I recovered my equilibrium, the first object I saw was old Janisse reaching wildly for his can of syrup, the contents of which were running into his hat. Like the humane Captain, who mourned the loss of an oar which he had thrown to a drowning sailor, Janisse shouts: "There goes my molasses!" absolutely forgetting Mrs. Janisse, who was mashed up in one corner like the last rose of next Summer, and his two children, who were thrown across the middle seat, screaming and kicking like a couple of cupids in distress. We were not long in extricating ourselves, I assure you; and great was our joy upon discovering that no biped was seriously hurt. The joy subsequently partook of a tinge of grief, however, occasioned by the untimely death of both the canine and feline pets; the dog having been crushed to death between Mrs. Janisse and another bag, and the cat having met its sad fate by having its head jammed into the coffee-mill. "What a cat-astrophe," ejaculated the dismal-looking Mrs. Janisse. "I felt sure that syrup would get tipped over," groaned Janisse the brave. "Are you going to stay in there all day?" shouted Hank from the outside. "No!" and out we lumbered—right side up went the coach, and on we rolled to Laramie.

At Big Laramie, the Janisse family and myself partook of a hearty meal, and at 12 M. I again started, and was once more alone. From Big Laramie to Cooper's Creek, a distance of thirty-two miles, was made in four hours. From Cooper's Creek to Elk Mountains, is thirty-two miles, and from Elk Mountains to North Platte it is thirty miles, or 129 miles from Denver. At North Platte I changed coaches, and a driver stole a pair of buffalo shoes from me, which I state as an incident. At daylight, on Monday, Dec. 3, I crossed North Platte on the ice, and arrived upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains at 2 P. M., and took dinner at Bridger's Pass, four miles below the summit, upon the Pacific slope. The snow was quite deep, and Sulphur Springs, eleven miles below was not reached until quite dark. At 6 P. M. I was again moving along. About midnight it commenced snowing, and stormed very hard until after daylight the next day, Thursday, Dec. 4. The reader will recollect that the snow-storms in this country are of no ordinary kind, and the drivers often lose the road at night. When they do, they unharness their horses and hitch them to the coach-wheels, and remain until daylight. On this occasion we lost our road, on account of the depth of the snow and the violence of the storm. We unharnessed, and remained quiet till daylight, and then found ourselves on top of the barn at Laclede. This may seem tough but it is a fact.

My arrival at Laclede quite brings me into what is known as the Bitter Creek country, the most barren section between the mountains proper on the east and Fort Bridger. From Sulphur Springs to Laclede it is fifty-five miles. From Laclede to Point of Rocks it is thirty-eight miles; this last drive occupied the entire daylight portion of the 4th, on account of the depth of snow. From Point of Rocks to Green River Station is a distance of forty-eight miles. Our coach was tipped over on the bank of Bitter Creek, three miles east of Green River, and I was compelled to get out of the coach and walk across this stream on the ice, breaking through several times. Arriving at Green River I was obliged to go through the same exercise, which resulted in freezing my feet, hands and ears. I left Green River Station at 5 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 5, and feed the drivers to urge the coach forward to Fort Bridger, a distance of sixty-eight miles, which was made in eight hours, thanks to the potency of greenbacks. I arrived at this well-known military post about noon, where I waited until Sunday, the 9th, undergoing the process of thawing out. This is a memorandum. I'll tell you about the country from Bridger's Pass to Fort Bridger. After crossing the Rocky Mountain chain, which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those that flow into the Pacific, through the Gulf of California, the road follows down the Muddy, a tributary of Green River, to Washokee Station, and then crosses a dividing ridge to Bitter Creek, and down this stream a distance of eighty miles to Green River.

That section of the country from Laclede to Green River Station is known as Bitter Creek, and is the great bug-bear of travelers. It is so called from the disagreeable taste of its waters, mingled with alkali, sulphur, coal and various other mineral substances with which the region through which it flows abounds. This country, no doubt, will be of great value on the approach of the Pacific Railroad, as there are extensive deposits of coal along its entire extent. All of the ranches and stations from Sulphur Springs to Green River burn coal obtained at their own door. All kinds of game, and especially bear, elk, mountain sheep and antelope abound.

It is an inclined plane from Bridger's Pass down to Green River. You pass over rocks, through gulches, and across streams, with very little romance, and no real beauty, upon either hand, except, may be, that presented at Point of Rocks—an association of stone hills of an amphitheatrical character. Agriculture staggers here. There is little or no soil through this broad avenue of rocks. There are no timber giants, no scraggy woods. There are no nutricious grasses—nothing, indeed, but the sage bush—an almost worthless plant, useless alike to animal and man.

Green River is a beautiful and rapid stream, forming, with Grand River, the Colorado. It takes its rise near the sources of the Missouri, Yellowstone and Columbia Rivers, and flows through the great valley lying between the Rocky Mountains (or Wind River range) and the Wasatch chain, which forms the eastern rim of the great basin. It cuts its way through the deep gorges of monster mountains; and, winding around the eastern extremity of Vinta, a detached spur of the Wasatch chain, jutting out far to the east, and covered with perpetual snow, loses itself in the Colorado.

Leaving Green River, you again ascend until you reach the summit of the Wasatch range, 100 miles west. From Green River to Fort Birdger the country vastly improves, the latter point and surroundings forming a charming oasis in this great desert of rock and bush.

From Green River to Fort Birdger the country favors the pampas of South America. Great ranges of mountains inclose you; and you meander a plain irregularly disturbed by exquisite, fantastic and wonderful elevations, known as *buttes*, which your fancy may describe in every conceivable shape. Cathedrals, castles, fortresses, arches, temples, mosques, walls, &c., have been erected by nature. "Church Butte," however, twenty-three miles east of Fort Bridger, forms the grandest structure in this grand collection; and at a distance looks like an old cathedral of an elaborate design, and constitutes one of the most wonderful and sublime specimens of nature's architectural creations.

Maps, and even written descriptions, at best furnish but a meagre idea of any country. It is only by actual observation that we are enabled fully to appreciate a great country in all its diversity of feature. This is particularly the case with this almost unknown region, as it differs so materially in its principal characteristics from any other which I have ever visited.

Travelers making flying visits across the continent are, especially in the Winter, oftentimes unfavorably impressed with large portions of the country upon the Pacific slope, and give to the public their opinions, almost always formed from casual observation, and generally distorted, from the medicm through which it is seen.

Cooped up in a stage-coach, their observations are, to a great extent, necessarily confined to the immediate boundaries of the road; and they are actually ignorant of the general features and resources of the country; the courses of its streams and mountain ranges; its geological structure; the quality of its soil and of its grasses; its veins of minerals and ores; its springs of petroleum; its timber, its rock, and its general agricultural capacity. Keeping this fact in view, I must admit that my own observations are necessarily cramped. However, I have been exceedingly inquisitive and observing, under the circumstances, and shall transmit you as faithful and as elaborate a description of this charmed section as it is possible for me to do.

The country lying between the Rocky Mountain chain and the Wasatch range, and further—even to the Sierra Nevada, may in truth be termed a new world. Unmistakable evidences of its having been recently reclaimed from the dominion of the sea are everywhere to be seen. At no distant period, in my humble opinion, have these lofty mountains hemmed in a vast expanse of water. This fact is clearly demonstrated by the beds of shell found at various points; by the alkaline deposits to be met with in all of the valleys, and by the distinct water-lines marked by the corroding waves upon its upheaved *buttes*, and upon the bluffs that course its streams.

The water, in its own time, must have worked its way through the fissures of the rocks, or was suddenly relieved by some convulsive action of the earth, and found its way to the ocean. From the conformation of the earth, it is evident that all of the water was not discharged at once; but that the lower basin first, and then the next above it gave way, and so on until the most elvated basin had been broken through.

When the earth was entirely drained, its surface was covered with light saline particles, which, when dried, were lifted and drifted into heaps by every wind, and for a protracted period thereafter, it must have been impossible for animals to have existed upon its surface on account of the suffocating clouds of dust that must have swept over the entire region.

The artemesia, or wild sage, and the greasewood, the only vegetation that could find subsistence in this acrid soil, soon took possession of the entire country, and at last grew sufficiently to check partially the dust-clouds. These plants, subsisting apparently without moisture, have thick fibrous roots, grow rapidly, and quickly die; decaying, they immediately furnished a supply of vegetable matter upon which new grasses could subsist, and, protected by the shade of these plants, they soon formed a green sward, which invited the passing cloud to linger and pour down its contents. Fires often sweep over these sage fields and leave not a vestige behind. Its place, however, is soon supplied by improved grasses, some of which are of a nutritious kind. The old Indians verify this, and complain bitterly of the white man, thus: "White man bad medicine; bring heap o' much rain—bad for Indian; no rain good for Indian," &c., &c.

The rocks are gradually becoming disintegrated, and the alkaline properties are being evaporated. Rains are becoming more frequent as time rolls on, and the surface of the country wears a more smiling aspect. Thus is Nature preparing in this once unknown, unfrequented, desert wild, a delightful, healthful and productive region for the abode of men.

Fort Bridger, nearly 500 miles from Denver, is situated in a beautiful valley of Black's Fork, a tributary of the Green River, some thirty miles east of the Vinta chain. One mile above the fort, Black's Fork divides itself into five channels; and, after passing through the valley, again unites its waters one mile below the post. One of these streams, some thirty feet in width, runs swiftly over a pebbly bed through the centre of the parade ground, supplying the garrison with an abundance of delicious water, free from all impurities.

The portion of the valley in which the fort is situated is about three miles in width, and is clothed with luxuriant and nutricious grasses. The atmosphere is pure and congenial; never too hot, I am informed, in the Summer, on account of the cooling breezes from the mountains; nor exceedingly cold in Winter, owing to their close embrace.

Fort Bridger was established in the Spring of 1858 by Albert Sidney Johnston, then in command of the army sent to Utah. During the Winter of 1857 the army occupied Camp Scott, about two miles above the fort. The following Spring, however, a party of officers was detailed to select a suitable site for a post, and the present one was chosen. It was called Fort Bridger, after James Bridger, a celebrated mountaineer, who had settled in the valley and established a trading-post many years ago, and who was at the time a guide to the army.

The object of establishing this post, in anticipation of a conflict with the Mormons, was to form a base for supplies, brought from the East, and, in all probability, there is no point in this part of the country more suitable for that purpose.

In a military point of view Bridger has always been regarded as a place of the utmost importance, situated in a rich grazing district, abounding with fine water and fuel, and commanding, as it does, all of the eastern passes through the Wasatch Mountains into Salt Lake Valley. All of our supplies brought from the East, except those intended for the garrison at Bridger, are at present transported a distance of 125 miles across the Wasatch Mountains to this city and Camp Douglas; and in case troops move to and from these points east, where their services are often required, these stores have to be transported back across the mountains. Snow often falls to a great depth on the Wasatch range, and sometimes in the deep ravines the telegraph poles are quite covered, and all travel is obstructed, except by mail sledges and the like. This is also frequently the case on the Rocky Mountains east. This tract of country lying between these two great ranges, through which the overland stages and telegraph traverse, is open at all times at the north and south to the incursions of hostile Indians; and in case of a sudden raid upon this section no force stationed east of the Rocky Mountains or west of the Wasatch range could be made available during the Winter, and communication might be entirely interrupted. The emigrant road to Montana and Idaho Territories diverges to the northwest from the overland mail route at this point, and in all probability the course of the Pacific Railroad will be through this valley. Bridger must, therefore, continue to be an important post, and in time, no doubt, it will become quite a place.

For the benefit of those who are looking Bridgerward, I would state that there is an abundance of splendid building rock about twelve miles off. Pine timber of an excellent quality exists along the base and slope of the foot-hills of the mountains, twenty miles distant. Coal of a good quality crops out in many localities, and twenty-six miles distant, on Sulphur Creek, mines have been worked with success. Fuel is in great abundance in the creek bottoms ten miles off. Unmistakable evidences of petroleum exist, but not upon the reservation.

The military reservation is unnecessarily large, extending twenty miles east and west and twenty-five miles north and south, tending rather to prevent than to encourage emigration and the permanent settlement of the country, generally supposed to be the purpose for which military posts are established on our distant frontiers.

There is a large quantity of fine agricultural lands embraced within the present limits of the reservation, only a small portion of which is under cultivation. Could this land be opened for settlement a large community would soon be found under the protection of the post, and the Government might be furnished at cheap rates with grain, hay, beef, vegetables; and mills would soon be erected that would furnish flour, lumber, &c.

Besides Black's fork, there are numerous other streams of delicious water in the vicinity, flowing from the Vinta range, namely: Smith's Fork, Cottonwood, Sage Creek, Willow Creek and Henry Fork, all of which abound with trout, and meander the richest pasturage. Henry Fork, twenty-five miles distant, and partly embraced within the reservation, has long been the Winter resort of the mountaineers, with their numerous herds of cattle and horses, in consequence of the richness of the grass and the temperature of the climate, being surrounded by high hills which break both the force of the wind and the storm.

When the Mormons first conceived the idea of making permanent homes in this country, and of cultivating the soil, and were wending their way to this city for that purpose, the mountaineers who had long resided here, subsisting like the Indians, upon the precarious supplies of meat furnished by their traps and guns, offered the Mormons $1,000 in gold for the first bushel of grain they could produce, so fully satisfied were they that such an attempt would prove an abortive undertaking.

Subsequent results have not only demonstrated the fact that he soil was capable of producing the cereals, but that it would yield almost every variety of fruit and vegetables to be found in similar latitudes, and in great abundance.

This valley, once regarded as a a sterile waste, has been made to bloom with plenty, and has become an inexhaustible storehouse whence supplies are drawn to feed thousands of people who are annually winding across the continent to settle in the rich mining territories of the northwest.

The garrison at Fort Bridger is composed of two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry. The post has been under the command of Brevet Major Burt, of the Eighteenth Infantry, since last Spring, until about a month ago, but is now commanded by Brevet Col. Mills, of the same regiment. I need hardly inform you that I was glad to meet these officers, whom I had seen upon so many glorious occasions commanding their companies in the field. It will be remembered that the Eighteenth United States Infantry participated in seventeen great battles under Buell, Rosecrans, Grant, Thomas and Sherman, and lost more officers and soldiers killed and wounded than any other regiment in the service during the war. Their casualties at the battle of Stone River alone, were: Five officers and 62 men killed; 11 officers and 220 men men wounded, and *two* enlisted men missing. This is from an official report; and it was admitted throughout the war that, during its progress, no regiment in the service suffered in any one battle as the Eighteenth Infantry did at Stone River.

Fort Bridger has been commanded by some of our most able officers, deceased and living. At one time it was commanded by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, killed at Shiloh; also by Gen. Charles F. Smith, died at Savannah, Tenn.; by Gen. Canby, commanding at Washington; and by Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, now commanding the Indian District. During the war Gen. Conner had a sharp eye on Bridger; but the fort was commanded by Major Baldwin, of a Nevada regiment, for a long time.

Probably the best known person at Bridger is Judge Carter, poet, scholar, traveler and gentleman. Every man of note who has traveled across the Continent has been his guest. Mr. Greeley, the famous Artemus, Messrs. Burton and Dixon, English tourists, Fitzhugh Ludlow and Messrs. Colfax, Bross, Richardson and Bowles, have all dined with the Judge. He has been associated with the United States Army in Florida, Texas and the Territories for the past thirty years, and is a perfect encyclopedia concerning it. He has been at Bridger seven years, and is quite wealthy. He owns great tracts of land, large breeds of horses and cattle, stores, saw mills, &c. He sends his own trains to the States yearly, and supplies the Indians and trappers for fifty miles around. Last year he paid in New-York $175,000 for a stock of goods which arrived here three months afterwards safe and sound. You feel at home in Judge Carter's parlor, furnished in the most *recherche* style, including a splendid library, &c., and especially do you wish to remain when Miss Ada presides at the piano and delights you with exquisite *morceaux* from Verdi and Flotow. There is no such other gentleman—there is no such other establishment, indeed, in this section of the far west. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Judge Carter and his excellent family, and would recommend all tourists to do likewise. His latch-string always hangs out, and once within his hospitable doors, you find yourself in company with the real genuine American gentleman.

I must not leave Fort Bridger without giving you a sketch of *the* character of the reservation. This character is "Uncle Jack" (as he is called) Robinson, and has been upon the frontier for forty years, being 61 years of age while I write. One day last week I rode out to his ranch, seven miles from Bridger, and took dinner with him and his wives—for know ye, "Uncle Jack" is a Mormon in this respect, and has several squaws of the Snake tribe for wives. He is very well off, has made and lost several fortunes, and is one of the jolliest men I ever met. He spent five years with old Jim Bridger in the mountains, and lived in the same lodge with Kit Carson for nearly eight years. He was born in St. Louis, and left that city when he was 21 years old. He went back once with $12,000 in gold, and lost it all at faro, and again came West. A monte player on his way to California, stopped at his ranch upon one occasion, and won from "Uncle Jack" $15,000 in gold, several hundred horses, and nearly all of his stock of cattle. He has a plenty of money, however, some of which is invested in St. Louis. He also owns a large number of horses, mules and cattle, and is well fixed for life. All travelers of renown have met and conversed with "Uncle Jack," who gives graphic accounts of his fights with Indians, bears, &c.

At Fort Bridger I met an enlisted man of Company F, Eighteenth Infantry, who attracted my attention. Let me introduce him to you: His name is Jules Fontaine—a Frenchman. In an unwise moment he found himself enlisted as a private soldier in the United States Army for three years. He served as an officer in the Belgian Army for eight years. When the news of the rebellion in this country reached his ears he made an application for leave, which was not granted. He immediately resigned his commission, was honorably mustered out of the Belgian service, (having his papers now in his possession,) and came to this country and joined the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment as a private, and gallantly fought before Richmond in many battles. Upon one occasion he particularly distinguished himself, and took a flag in the midst of a withering fire from the enemy. His comrades drew up a paper and complimented him for his great valor and daring intrepidity, and Col. Cusson, of the Seventy-third, recommended him to Gov. Curtin, who commissioned him a Lieutenant. He accompanied Hooker's corps to Tennessee, and was captured at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and remained in Libby until the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out of the service, and has his muster-out papers. He has letters from distinguished Court people of Europe, and from his father, who is a General, and from his brother, who is a Captain in the Belgian service. He speaks several languages and has considerable property, and of course is anxious to become an officer in the army. All of the officers here are interested in this man, who is a genuine person, and has all of his commissions and musters-out preserved. He is often the recipient of letters from distinguished European characters; and, while fulfilling all of his duties as a soldier, he is daily engaged in giving the ladies of the post French and German lessons. There is an order, I forget its number, of the War Department which makes it proper for a man who has served honorably as an officer in the volunteer service for two years to make application for a position in the regular army. Fontaine has several letters from officers connected with the Legation of Belgium, in Washington, and any person or persons who may interest themselves in behalf of this worthy man can ascertain his true history by calling upon the Chargé d'Affaires of that nation, resident in Washington.

The distance from Fort Bridger to Great Salt Lake City is about 120 miles; and at once constitutes the most beautiful and perilous ride upon the most famous "overland," and abounds in magnificent, grand and sublime pictures from one end to the other.

I left Bridger in the evening, and passed over Quaking Asp Hill, one of the highest spurs of the Wasatch range, at night—a ride which is pronounced by tourists one of the most difficult and dangerous upon the route. I say ride, but to guard against certain destruction, every conceivable variety of locomotion was carried into execution. There were three of us from Bridger to this city. Sometimes we walked, and sometimes we ran; and as for our riding, sometimes we were all upon the stirrup of one side of the coach and sometimes on the other. We rode in a variety of ways, in fact, at the bidding of our accomplished driver, who piloted us through safe, we acting as ballast, and allowing ourselves to be shifted and changed about as the necessities of safety should suggest.

Quaking Asp Hill is over 8,000 feet high, and you may readily imagine our joy when we reached the western slopes. For nearly a mile our wheels were chained, yet we glided along as though we were on runners. We drew a happy breath when we gained the bottom, I can assure you. Here I indulged in my first Mormon meal, prepared by one of three wives, and a mere gracious repast I never assisted in demolishing—it gave me a good idea of Mormon affairs, temporally, at the start.

The country now experiences great and wonderful changes. The sedimentary state of the country undergoes a violent change; mountains are transformed into huge rocks of terrific perpendicularity, and the romantic valleys are changed into cañons of indescribable beauty and sublimity.

The most remarkable of all these cañons is Echo Cañon, which, for rare beauty, grandeur and sublimity, exceeds any natural picture I have ever seen. The cañon is thirty miles in length and runs southeast. A little pebbly stream meanders gracefully along the jagged and irregular avenue, giving an additional charm to this *chef d'œuvre* of nature. As the tourist enters the cañon, the first attraction which meets his gaze is Cache Cave, a subterranean monstrosity, with gloomy-looking surroundings, upon the right of the road. Well into the cañon, and marvelous curiosities of nature are presented on every hand. The driver cracks his whip, the reverberations of which sound like a roll of musketry, you dash down the rocky pass at lightning speed, the thunder of your vehicle creating a din louder than the movement of a dozen batteries of artillery. Tremendous rocks, of a diversity of shape and irregularity, tower upon either hand; and, as you roll down the thundering cavern, every object you meet, from the murmuring rivulet below to the piles of rock above, partakes of increased wonder and sublimity. Just before emerging from this indescribable chasm, in the shadow of which all pictures must flag, you pass almost under a series of leaning rocks, which lift themselves majestically to the perpendicular of nearly a thousand feet, of every variety of shape and structure. The road, although bearing directly to the southeast, is of a serpentine character, and is productive of a multiplicity of grand and exquisite transformations at every change of position. Leaving the "Obelisks," as the rugged old sentinels of rocks are called at the mouth of the cañon, we debouch into an agricultural district, here and there dotted with Mormon settlements. With the exception of a perilous ride along the Weber River, with our vehicle first balancing here, and then pirouetting there, nothing specially grand meets our gaze until we enter Parley's Cañon, a gorgeous and sublime pass of nine miles through the Wasatch Mountains. Although presenting no such scenes of uninterrupted grandeur and sublimity as the "Echo," Parley's Cañon I thought full as picturesque, more perilous in its descent, and bordering more closely upon the jaws of death and destruction.

The Wasatch Chain at this point forms the eastern rim of the great basin, and emerging from Parley's Cañon we make the first "bench," and look down upon the "City of the Latter Day Saints," a few miles in the distance—the new tabernacle, looking like a huge oven, and Brigham's harem, first claiming the attention of our anxious gaze. We pass from the first to the second bench, and a truly beautiful panorama meets our view. The great orb is at its most exquisite altitude, its slanting rays coquetting with a variety of gauzy clouds which are indiscriminately floating in the western horizon, and illuminating them in bulk and in their most infinitesimal parts, in colors which laugh at a jubilee of prisms and kaleidoscopes. Walled in by giant mountains, hoar with the snows of ages, is the valley of the great Salt Lake, the latter lying perched at the base of Antelope Mountains, like a little blue ribbon, while the city, like an illustrated map or chart, is nestled in the foreground in the very embraces of the old Wasatches themselves.

We leave the second bench, and a half hour's drive—in which we barely anticipate the approach of darkness—and we are in the very precincts of "Zion," and under the ban of the "Prophet."

Ten minutes more, and we alight at the Salt Lake Hotel, kept by a Mormon named Little; we put ourselves through a process of scraping and scouring, and seat ourselves at a luxurious supper, and have all our wants attended to by pretty Mormon waiter girls.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

UTAH.

The Testimony Before Congress on the Condition of the Territory—Trade, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Great Salt Lake City, Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

The local papers, particularly the *Telegraph*, the past week or two, have had considerable to say concerning the evidence upon the condition of Utah, given before the House Committee on Territories last June, by Messrs. Nevett, Connor, McLeod and Stover. It would appear that the *Telegraph* and the *News* had copies of the evidence, but that the *Vedette* had not. The latter paper confesses as much. The *Vedette* thinks the evidence all right, and candid, faithful and true. But not so the other two papers. The *News* treats of it briefly and in general terms as slanderous, false and malicious. The *Telegraph* has given lengthy extracts from the evidence and a liberal summary of the other portions, the principal of them. It has commented at considerable length on the evidence, denying the truth of it, and endeavoring to refute it, also being in no wise complimentary to the gentlemen who gave the evidence.

In addition to Mr. McGrath, the firms of Walker Brothers, Rausohoff & Co., Bodenburg & Kahn and Ellis Brothers have published cards to the public virtually withdrawing their names from that original card signed by a score of Gentile merchants asking Brigham to buy them out and pledging themselves to leave the Territory.

The Mormons, of course, take these retractions as victories for them and evidences of defeat on the part of the opposition. It may or may not be consolatory to the signers of the card to reflect that it and Brigham's reply are very likely to be reprinted and republished to the world many times yet, as the Mormon historians gather up all such documents and weave them into the "History of Joseph Smith," or the "History of Brigham Young," or of whoever may happen to be the Mormon President at the time. Consequently there is every probability that the whole correspondence in question will refresh the memories of the actors and the survivors of the present local public, ten or a dozen years hence, as a portion of Mormon history of the times. For the present, however, it may reasonably be presumed that the affair has passed and the sensation worn itself out.

Apropos of the legislation pending in Congress in relation to Utah, it may be interesting to notice that the Legislature of the Territory has just adopted a memorial to Congress to repeal the Anti-Polygamy Act, as an infringement of the Constitution of the United States, especially the First Amendment thereof, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," it being strenuously urged that polygamy with the Mormons is a religious doctrine and ordinance, and that under it the Territory "has enjoyed an unexampled immunity from the vice of prostitution and its kindred evils."

Our Winter, what there is of it, commenced with about six inches of snow the second day of the new year, making sleighing for the first time this season, which has continued ever since, though some of the time not very excellent, as just now, for instance, when the streets and roads are bare in many places. In fact, we are having "no sort of a Winter this year." There is scarcely frost enough to furnish sufficient ice for ice-cream next Summer. We have a moderate frost every night, but a sloppy thaw in the middle of the day. The surface of the valley is bare in many places, in fact, has been so all the Winter except a few days. Coal, wood and provisions are cheaper than they have been for four years, with no prospect for any early material improvement. There is no cash market here for flour just now, and those who profess to know say that Montana will need to purchase very little for the next two or three years, there being a liberal stock now on hand in that Territory.

The local telegraph line is all up now and in working order from Logan, in Cache Valley, north, to St. George, Washington County, south—500 miles in round numbers, all put up by subscription. There is an effort in progress in the local Legislature to incorporate a company having charge of this telegraph line, under the style of the "Deseret State Telegraph Company." So that the Territory is now spanned over its length and breadth by the magnetic wire, and all the principal settlements are in telegraphic communication with this city, and through this city with the chief cities in the world. Utah, even in her remotest valleys, can no longer be considered isolated from the world, for I do not think she has a settlement of any magnitude that is more than fifty miles distant from the lines of telegraph, one or other of them.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic Nominees for Congress—Their Status—Antecedents and Prospects—Significance of the Recent Senatorial Election, and of the Forthcoming Democratic and Union State Conventions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1867.

The Democratic nominees for Congress in the Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Districts, respectively, are John Young Brown, Elijah Hise, Asa P. Grover, James B. Beck, John B. Young. Mr. Brown was a youthful spread-eagle Administration Democrat of the Thirty-sixth Congress, a Powellite, and a "victim of Radical persecution" during the rebellion, and last Summer a capital "Democratic rabble-rouser." He will be elected. Messrs. Hise, Grover and Beck, as original and persistent stay-at-home anti-coercionists and Secessionists, claim their districts by large majorities. Mr. Hise, "the Kentucky Calhoun," will be reëlected. Mr. Grover (a "renegade [illegible] Yankee," for, if I mistake not, he was born and raised in the [illegible] "Yankee" State of New-York,) was nominated yesterday by a [illegible] boisterous [illegible] at last apparently harmonious gathering of fireside and belligerent Democrats, ex-Confederates and "Sons of Liberty," and conservatives of the Robert Mallory stripe, to represent this District upon the same Democratic platform with the rest—that of the Democratic State Convention of last May, with a "universal amnesty" plank, covering everybody, from John C. Breckinridge and Jeff. Davis, down, and a universal invitation to all, regardless of the past, "who agree with the principles of our platform, to unite with us in our organization," and a hearty approval of "the call of the State Sovereignty Society of the Democracy of the State of Ohio, for the call of a National Democratic Convention at Louisville the 13th of April, the birthday of Thomas Jefferson." The animus of Mr. Grover's Convention was "rebel Democratism;" to "as soon vote for Jeff. Davis or John C. Breckinridge as any other man;" to "do God service by opposing abolitionism in all its forms, and uniting with the Devil himself, if need be, to defeat Thad. Stevens and his infamous hosts." Robert Mallory, (an aspirant for Mr. Guthrie's seat,) in a speech sacrificing himself to subserve the Democratic Party, called God to witness that he would confederate with His Satanic Majesty, if necessary, to overcome the Radical enemies of "the Constitution as it was, without abolition amendments, and as interpreted by the Supreme Court." Mr. Grover, throughout the rebellion, stood in the Kentucky Senate like Mr. Powell in the United States Senate—as thoroughly "Democratic" a "home-guard" as John C. Breckinridge or any other field Confederate could have wished or expected. I fear he will win, the Conservatives being so demoralized or corrupted that most, who vote at all, may go for him rather than the candidate of the "Radicals," should they put up one, as I hear they will. The *Journal* and *Democrat* (especially the former) unite with the *Courier* to-day in indorsing and lauding Mr. Grover. Mr. Beck was John C. Breckinridge's law partner and political backer before the war, and, I understand, has ever since been his private and political correspondent, agent, and home lieutenant. Mr. Beck is a politician of decided ability and force, and with such decided prejudices against "those men at the North" as to make him an ever reliable Democrat, who will scruple at nothing to gain his partisan ends. I apprehend his election. Mr. Young I can now recall nothing about. He doubtless is and has been sufficiently Democratic to carry the entire Democratic, if not most of the Conservative vote. Mr. McKee will stoutly oppose and, I trust, beat him. Mr. Randall's (the mountain) District, I reckon, will go "Radical." Mr. Trimble and perhaps Mr. Harding, (certainly, if nominated,) will be reëlected by their respective Districts—the First and Fourth.

The Legislature seems to have fixed upon May 4 for the Congressional elections, but many still urge them this month, so as to "give Andrew Johnson as much support as possible in the House of the 40th Congress from the session's outset."

Garret Davis' reëlection may have been a compromise between the Democrats and Conservatives—the adherents of Powell, an original and consistent Secessionist, and the adherents of Harding and the Davis, both originally vehement Unionists, (especially Davis, in '62 as '61,) but eventually as vehement virtual Secessionists. The fruits of this compromise may be further seen in the Democratic State Convention of the 22d, which may nominate for Governor Ex-Confederate Gen. William Preston, (Democrat,) and for Lieutenant-Governor Ex-Union Col. Frank Wolford (Conservative.) As the home "rebel Democrats" are well represented in the Congressional nominations, their returned brethren may be well represented in the State nominations. The Conservatives, too, may be well cared for. Besides their Garret Davis in Congress, they may get a smart percentage, perhaps a third, of at least the minor State nominations.

The 22d Convention will be a mixed up and for a while boisterous concern, but will not unlikely finally harmonize on an "equitable" apportionment of the spoils and an anti-Radical platform avowedly Democrats, yet so couched as to "take in and do for" all Conservatives who are willing or can be seduced to "go with the Democrats as against the Radicals upon a footing of perfect equality."

But some Conservatives, among them Lieut.-Gov. Jacob and State Treasurer Alfred Allen, proclaim they cannot and will not go with the Kentucky "Democrats" any more than with the "Radicals," and will not be transferred nor honeyfugled into the ranks of either, but will stand firm as a "third party," "equally opposed to both extremes." They say Conservatives who become democratised will soon find themselves upon a footing of perfect inequality. Some of them (chiefly old Whigs) may turn up in the Union or Radical State Convention at Frankfort, the 26th.

How far, if at all, that Convention may bid for these "doubtful Conservatives" or "middlemen," remains to be seen. Not much, if we may infer from the "Radicals'" uncompromising stand in the Legislature.

One thing seems certain, that we shall at present have no more "third party" Conventions, and our only organized and recognized parties will be the "Democratic" and the "Radical," as represented and defined by their respective Conventions of the 22d and the 26th.

PONTIAC.

The Alleged Assassination Plot in Tennessee.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has appointed a committee to inquire into the truth of certain statements which appeared in the Nashville *Press* and *Times* of the 4th inst., relative to an alleged plot to assassinate several ex-Union officers in the Third Congressional District. The *Press* stated that it had received direct information from an unquestionable source, of a conspiracy which had been entered into by certain rebel citizens of Cannon, White and Warren Counties, to procure the assassination of these officers, all leading and influential Union men. It said: "The following are the names of the persons marked out for death, and the sums offered for making way with them: For Col. W. B. Stokes, $5,000; Col. Blackburn, $4,000; Col. Pleasure, $4,000; Capt. Vanatta, $2,000; Capt. Hathaway, $2,000. A rebel citizen living near Alexandria, in DeKalb County, has offered to give $1,000 for the assassination of Capt. Vanatta. It is understood that three notorious cut-throats, who were once members of Champ Ferguson's gang of bushwhackers, have been employed to do the work. Several Union citizens, fearful of their lives, have fled to Alexandria for safety, where a number of discharged Federal soldiers, formerly belonging to Col. Stokes' Cavalry, reside." The member of the House, Mr. Fulton, on whose motion the committee was appointed, said, as reported in the *Press*, that this game of assassination was no news to him. Some of the men whose lives were menaced, were his neighbors, and he lived near them, when prowling enemies hunted them like wild beasts. He had himself been forced to hide in the woods from the outlaws. A part of the clan were killed, but a part still survive. He was satisfied of the truth of the statements published in the *Press* and *Times*. The offer of $5,000 for killing Hon. W. B. Stokes was no new thing; it was offered long ago. The men who had been marked out for vengeance by these assassins, were always on their guard against attempts at assassination. The gang had already murdered many good citizens, and should be brought to justice.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Prussian Annexation—A New Chapter in German History—Progress of Protestantism—Universal Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

The example set by Prussia in annexation, last Fall, has become very contagious in Europe, and threatens to rage worse than the Asiatic cholera. France demanded districts on the left bank of the Rhine, that contain a million of population and three splendid fortresses, and has only adjourned the demand until the Exposition is past—(no German laughs when he mentions this matter, whatever he may say of Napoleon's other plans.) Russia's desire to assist Greece to several slices of Turkish and Austrian soil, may give Europe serious trouble within a few months, but the most unique and most sublime development of the idea of annexation is the Bavarian project of "annexing" Austria. It is as if Rhode Island should propose to annex New England, including Plymouth Rock and WENDELL PHILLIPS, or as if a hop-toad should attempt to swallow a stalled ox. The whole thing would be eminently ridiculous if it were not for the persistency with which it is agitated and the elevation of the places into which it has crept its way. The Franconian *Kurier*, for instance—a paper that is not printed in a corner—says plainly, "the policy of Bavaria must aim to effect a close union with Prussia and the downfall of Austria;" to the end that Bavaria "may enter upon its rightful inheritance!" The "official" Munich correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote not long ago, for the second time, that he *knew* such to be the policy of the new Premier, Prince HOHENLOHE. If such a story had been published in a village paper, and the "correction bureau" of Munich, else so anxious to "assist truth to her rights," had remained silent, there would have been no occasion for surprise, but when such statements are permitted to circulate unrebuked from day to day, and in the foremost journals of the kingdom, they assume a sort of importance. The fury with which certain well-informed journals fly in the face of any one who seeks to vindicate such a policy is also significant; if it were a harmless and idle conceit one would think they need not expend as much venom upon it. The *Volksbote*, of this city, in a scathing article on this subject, says: "* * * * The only conclusion we can make from this proposition is that by a close alliance with Prussia is meant simply a thieving association. As to that one word when a larger and smaller go out on a plundering expedition together the experience of mankind teaches that the end of the chapter is generally that the stronger eats the flesh of the booty and throws to the weaker, at best, only the bones. But if we are not greatly mistaken, the old history would have a new chapter. Prussia is not so benevolent as to wish to erect Bavaria and these provinces of Austria into a great and independent State that would be able to hold her in check! The new chapter will be that we will all go together, flesh and bones, hide and hair, into Prussia's hands. Meantime it would not be unwise to remember that the Austrian 'inheritance' is not yet quite ready, and that anybody who reaches out his hand to pluck it is likely to get himself badly burned. If we let this cuckoo into our nest once we are much more likely to get devoured ourselves than to be able to do any great amount of devouring on others." * * *

A few facts in relation to this interesting scheme will not be amiss. In the first place, it is eminently a Protestant movement or, perhaps, rather, a reaction from Ultramontanism, though it is noticeable that the fountain head of it, Nuremberg, "the moral capital of Bavaria," is very strongly tinctured, not so much with Protestantism as with hatred and loathing to the priestly tyrrany that prevails in all South Germany and Austria. It is wonderful what a progress Protestantism has made within a score of years, particularly in the great cities. They number already more than 25,000 in this city, the most of them not dating further back than a score of years; the Nuremburg *Kurier* and *Anzeiger*, two of the most reckless abusers of the priests and the Jesuits in the whole Kingdom, are great favorites here, especially at court, and to such an extent have matters gone that the lower classes have gotten a notion that the King intends to apostatize to Protestantism. In Vienna the Ultramontanes are getting into such disrepute that a certain cardinal lately said in a passion, "Vienna is ripe for the wrath of God," and candidates for Parliament, addressing the mass meetings of Vienna, can produce a happier effect in no way than by ridiculing the priests and the Jesuits. They are almost certain to win applause thus, however dull may be their sallies.

In the next place, the movement is engineered by the Liberals, true Liberals, men who have contended for years against unconstitutional rule in Bavaria, and have been elected time after time by their constituents on that distinct platform. It is the Liberals that voted yesterday in the Parliament now assembled to send an address to the King, earnestly requesting him to make an effort to enter the Northern Confederation, or in default of that, make a close alliance with Prussia. In short, the best talent, the best education, the best common sense of Bavaria is not only Liberal, but friendly to Prussia; a majority of the people are Liberal, but so steeped in ignorance and prejudice that they hate Prussia as the gates of hell, and reject every proposition looking toward alliance or the remotest relationship. If Bavaria allowed universal suffrage, as Prussia does, her Parliament would not have a majority of Liberals, as now, and it is well for the present that the suffrage is restricted.

In the third place, the German Austrians themselves favor the plan. There are as yet, of course, only a few daring spirits, as KAISERFELD, KURANDA, &c., that have come as far as to find themselves face to face with the question of actual secession, and these must work stealthily for fear of the Government, but the whole mass of Germans in Austria are discontented, filled with a vague longing to return to the fatherland in some way, they know not how, and disgusted with Bohemians, Poles, Magyars, Sclavonians &c., to the full. It is not necessary to accumulate here the expressions of this sentiment that I have seen; suffice it to say that at least twenty different public utterances of this desire, by political conventions, students, editorial unions, &c., have been made since Austria was driven out of Germany. The *Kurier*, in its elaborate and lengthy article on this subject, makes its strongest appeal to the Bavarian Government to "rescue those fair provinces out of the clutches of Panslavism, Magyarism and Italianism"—an argument that the Austro-Germans will know well how to appreciate.

In short, then, the politicians of Bavaria and Austria are already prepared for this fusion. It would not take long to work the people up to the proper pitch, for their hatred of Prussia is so intense that it would readily smelt all their local incongenialities, and it only remains to dispose of the two Courts and the two capitals—by far the most difficult part of the work. Nothing but a great European war can do that at present, and, if such should break out next Summer, the map of Europe would, I take it, be rent asunder in a manner that few yet dream of. When the sovereignty passes away from Vienna, part of it will migrate to Munich and part to Pesth or Bucharest, and East Europe will then be parceled out, as it should be, into a German, a Russian, a Magyar-Sclavonic and a Greek Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Berlin *Bazar*, an illustrated weekly paper of fashion, has a circulation of 250,000; the *Gartenlaube*, a weekly literary of Leipsic, has one of 210,000.

A few nights ago the seven secret societies of the Munich University paid their respects to the memory of Prof. DOLLMANN, lately deceased, by marching in a torchlight procession to his grave.

The political catch-words, "universal suffrage, universal armsbearing" have become as famous in Germany as "universal suffrage, universal amnesty" in America. The difference is that the former is national, while the latter proceeded from a small part of only one party.

The Munich *Punch* says, "it is a constitutional right of every German to invent a new sort of breech-loading musket." Upon this the *Volksbote*, in remarking that all the three South German Governments had adopted a different system, says, "We cannot agree among ourselves even from behind." Precisely so, and if they go to war with Prussia again they will be wounded "from behind, as last Summer, and the end will be that they will all become Prussians from behind," which they ought to have become before.

There are published in Switzerland 860 newspapers, of which 239 are in German, 106 in French, 12 in Italian, 2 in Romanic and 1 in Polish.

Among the nations of Europe, Bavaria has the greatest number of schools according to population. To a population of about 24,000,000, Italy has only 1,450,825 scholars and 42,869 teachers, while Bavaria, with a population of 4,798,334, has 831,333 scholars and 9,525 teachers.

The late proclamation of the Ex-Duke FREDERICK has been confiscated in Schleswig-Holstein, because "of the inadmissable signature, FREDERICK, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein."

The precise title of the new Minister of Bavaria is as follows: His Serene Highness, [illegible] of the Royal House and Foreign Affairs, Hereditary Councillor of the Kingdom, Baron Prince VON HOHENLOHE-SCHILLINGSFURST.

SEGREX.

Gen. Sheridan and the Winchester Victory.

WINCHESTER, Va., Jan. 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The memories of events which transpired here during the war have been sharpened within a few days by one of those honorable recognitions of important public services which do credit to all parties. During the late rebellion, in the population here of five thousand persons, there were times when only a few determined Unionists were to be found. Among these there were several ladies who maintained their faith and hope through every discouragement. Miss REBECCA WRIGHT, a young and most estimable Quakeress, was one of these, and Gen. SHERIDAN has just sent her his testimonial of her valuable services. The present has been received by express, and is accompanied by an appropriate letter. The value of the gift is enhanced by the fact that it was altogether unexpected. It consists of a magnificent gold watch, to which are attached a broach and a chain and charms. The broach is a gold gauntlet set richly with pearls, and one of the charms is a sword ingeniously ornamented with diamonds.

Prior to Gen. SHERIDAN's victory here on the 19th of September, 1864, it was important to him to obtain information respecting the enemy, and to acquire it he sent a scout within the enemy's lines to confer with Miss WRIGHT. The young lady wrote on a scrap of paper the needed information, and wrapping it in tin foil to protect it from moisture, instructed the messenger to convey it to Gen. SHERIDAN. Success attended the design, and upon the information given, Gen. SHERIDAN advanced, achieving the victory that caused his promotion from a Major-General of Volunteers to a Brigadier-Generalship in the regular army—that position leading soon after to a Major-Generalship. It is not often that men who arise to eminent places have the manliness to acknowledge the importance of the humble means which have led to their renown, and Gen. SHERIDAN, in thus acknowledging his obligations to Miss REBECCA WRIGHT, has set a noble example to those who come after him. His laurels are all the more bright for the frank generosity which he has displayed to his countrymen in indicating the medium by which, in some degree, he has mounted to military distinction.

Another lady here, Miss JACKSON, entitled herself to much distinction for saving the Union flag that came near being a trophy for the enemy when MILROY lost the fort. Determined to save it, if possible, she arranged a basket of provisions for the use of the Union soldiers, and communicated her wish to have the flag sent to her when the basket should be returned. The ensign was concealed as she directed, coming safely to her hands, where it remained till the Union soldiers recovered their lost ground, when it again went up with due honors to its preserver to float above Winchester.

F. E. M.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republicans in Washington and Alexandria are making a thorough and active canvass in preparation for the coming municipal elections. The Republican Association is holding meetings in the different wards, and forming auxiliary associations, composed of both white and colored citizens. The colored leagues are also holding public meetings at various points in the two cities, which are addressed by white and colored speakers, who discuss the political topics of the day and instruct the colored voters as to their duties in their new political condition.

The resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the recent Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District of New-Hampshire, included the following:

Resolved, That the attempted impeachment of President JOHNSON, for no cause but his refusal to bow to the unconstitutional behests of a fractional Congress, *is an outrage never to be tolerated by the patriotic American people, and we will stand by the President in whatever means he may adopt to resist such wanton usurpation.*

The Sandusdy (O.) *Register* says: "We are ashamed of the Republican party in the Ohio Legislature. They decline to permit the people to decide whether they want impartial suffrage or not, for fear VALLANDIGHAM will go to the Senate in place of WADE. Is it to this that the Republican party of Ohio have come thus early? Did our legislators learn nothing by the late elections?"

The letter of Gov. COX, of Ohio, declining a renomination, has given a new zest to the discussion of the Gubernational question. It is generally conceded that his successor should come from Southern Ohio, and the gentlemen most prominently named for the positions are two citizens from Hamilton County—Gen. R. B. HAYES and Hon. A. F. PERRY.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to incorporate a new Democratic newspaper at Chicago, to be called *The Age*, with a capital of $200,000. Its corporators are A. Worden, of Chicago; S. S. Taylor, of Cairo; T. Springer and James Dunlap, of Jacksonville; Charles Keys, of Springfield and O. B. Fickler, of Charleston.

The Richmond *Times* remarks that ROBERT E. LEE has not yet intimated that he would refuse to serve if elected Governor of Virginia, and says: "Until he speaks we trust that no inferior man will dare to outrage public opinion in Virginia by venturing to solicit an office which LEE may not feel authorized to decline."

A Detroit dispatch states that the temperance men of that State contemplate making the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic a political issue, and organizing a party upon this basis. A State Convention will be held at Lansing to consider the matter.

The election in New-Hampshire takes place on the 12th of March, but the Legislature does not meet until June. It is understood that Gov. SMYTH will issue provisional certificates of election to the new members of Congress as soon as the result is ascertained.

The Arkansas Senate, on the 2d inst., by a vote of seventeen to seven, concurred in the House bill extending all civil rights and privileges to persons of African descent now enjoyed by whites, excepting the right of voting, serving on juries, militia duty, and intermarriage with whites.

The Hartford *Post* states that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon Hon. RICHARD D. HUBBARD, of that city, to induce him to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, but that he peremptorily declines. A. E. BURR, Esq., of the Hartford *Times*, will receive the empty honor.

Hon. AARON F. PERRY has written a letter in which he declines to be a candidate for Governor of Ohio, and says: If Gen. R. B. HAYES should choose to allow his name to be used in that connection, he would receive my most cordial support.

Gov. LOW, of California, in reply to a dispatch from the Congressional delegation from that State said: "In my opinion a large majority of the people of the State do not desire a special Congressional election."

It is stated that a majority of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Federal Relations are opposed to the Constitutional Amendment and that this difference of opinion has been the cause of the delay in making their report.

It is stated that the New-Hampshire Democrats are once more quietly engaged upon a school-district organization all over the State. They have done it annually for the past ten years.

Senator GEO. C. RUFFE, of the Kentucky Legislature, has been a member of that body during the past thirty-four years.

The Virginia Senate has refused, by a large majority, to appoint Commissioners to Washington to watch over the interests of the State.

Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, of Charleston, has resigned the office of United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

JACOB H. ELA, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of New-Hampshire, has commenced stumping it in behalf of his election.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

EXCISE LAW VIOLATIONS.

The following persons were arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning on charges of violating the Excise Law: WM. CORNELL, No. 13 Park Row; JAMES REYNOLDS, No. 86 Cherry-street; OTTO RICE, No. 14 Catharine Slip, and JOHN LUHIS, No. 37 Madison-street. The accused were held to bail in the sum of $300 each.

ROBBING A CHURCH.

MARY NICHOLSON, of No. 124 White-street, went to the Mott-street Catholic Church on Tuesday last, when she had her pocket picked of a wallet containing $70 in treasury notes, by SUSAN CONNORS, aged 34 years, residing at No. 81 Baxter-street. She was arrested yesterday on suspicion, when the empty pocketbook was found in her possession, and on being brought before the Court, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

FARO-GAMBLERS.

In yesterday's TIMES an account was given of a descent upon a faro gambling-house, at No. 151 Hester-street. Yesterday morning DANIEL DUFFY, ROBT. RUSSELL and ELIAS RANDALL were arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of keeping a gambling-house at the above number. Officer RICHARDSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that he saw DUFFY conduct the cards, RANDALL acting as check-keeper, while RUSSELL was selling checks on the bank. The accused were required to give bail for trial in the sum of $500 each. DUFFY is a native of this City, 30 years of age, and resides at No. 19 City Hall-place. RUSSELL is a native of Washington, 41 years of age, and resides at No. 80 Bowery. RANDALL is a native of New-York, resides at No. 146 Clinton-street, and is 41 years of age. Complaints were also made against George Young, Charles Bowman, John Jackson, Edward Sumner, John Newman, John Schmidt, James Campbell and Arthur McKenna, in which they were charged with gambling. They were committed in default of $300 bail each for future good behavior.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING SALOON.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, the police of the Nineteenth Precinct made a descent upon a gambling saloon at No. 746 Sixth-avenue, where they arrested the alleged proprietor, named W. T. INGERSOLL, and three other parties, who were all engaged in a game of faro. Yesterday they were taken to the Yorkville Court, where INGERSOLL was held to answer in default of $500 bail, and the others in default of $300 each, to answer at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN A BURGLAR AND A POLICEMAN.—About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officers PERKINSON and TULLY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were patrolling Seventh-avenue, they noticed a man carrying a heavy box on his shoulder, and suspecting that some robbery had been committed, they followed the fellow two or three blocks. The man finding that he was watched, ran into the middle of the avenue, threw the box away, and then darted up the avenue into Twenty-ninth-street. He was rapidly pursued by the two policemen, and they succeeded in lessening the distance between the fugitive and themselves so much that the former evidently feared arrest, for he halted, turned and fired a pistol at Officer TULLY, who was nearest him. Fortunately the desperado missed his aim, and the officer escaped a wound. Officer TULLY then drew his revolver and fired one shot at the flying burglar, but missed his aim also, when the fellow succeeded in escaping. The police then returned to the box and examined it, when they found $52 in pennies, and subsequently ascertained that the box and contents had been abstracted from the flour-store No. 226 Seventh-avenue, the burglar having forced open a rear window. The stolen property was restored to the owner.

SOCIABLE AT THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—A very happy occasion was that enjoyed on Thursday evening last by the members of the congregation of the Church of the Redemption, Fourteenth-street, who with a host of friends gathered in the Sunday-school room to participate in the pleasures of a sociable gotten up by the ladies for the benefit of the church, the proceeds being applied to the payment of the floating debt then incumbering the institution. The room was very handsomely decorated, the profusion of our national colors completely hiding the walls and pillars from view. During the substantial repast that followed a very acceptable musical programme, *apropos* speeches were made by the Pastor, Rev. URIAH SCOTT, and the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, F. W. WELCHMAN, Esq. Some more good music followed, after which the entertainment was brought to a close.

TEMPERANCE.—The Cadets of Temperance in the City of New-York and vicinity are rolling up so large a membership of late as to compel the formation of new sections. On Friday evening last Lincoln Section, No. 2, was instituted in Harlem, with a roll of fifty-eight charter members. The evening following Mosaic Section, No. 4, was inaugurated with a membership of ten, at the Hall, No. 463 Grand street. This week it is expected that four more new organizations will be formed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

1300—Mackey vs. Allen.
1332—Leffingwell, reciver, vs. Crocker.
1334—Sluyter vs. Leaycraft.
1262—Goddard vs. Mallory.
1360—Morange vs. Peck, impleaded.
1232—Marx vs. Rathmrun.
1164—Laws vs. Corwin.
1366—Page vs. Field.
1368—Clarke vs. De Nyse.
1376—Southmayd vs. Williams.
1378—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Hanan.
1381—Bell vs. Spotts et al.
1382—Callicutt vs. Place et al.
1384—Smith vs. Spencer.
1386—Scott vs. The Central R. R. & B. Company of Georgia.
1388—The Commercial Bank vs. Turrey.
1390—Pesant et al. vs. Pickersgill et al.
1392—Osgood et al. vs. Brigham.
1294—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
1398—Kennedy vs. Ruckman.

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 73 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
525—Benton vs. Myers.
938—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
138—Kingen vs. Swan, et al.
282—Banks vs. Baldwin et al.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.
863—Zinn vs. Uhlfelder et al.
625—Gilbride vs. Hughes.
890—Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1148—De Witt vs. Sullivan.
1156—Hosa vs. Jackson.

Nos.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer et al.
1167—Wilcox vs. Turley.
435—Walsh, Adm'ix vs. Goodwin.
685—Schenck vs. Bell et al.
2754—Sackett vs. Whitney.
387—Freeman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
247—Snedicker vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
653—Christie vs. Haskell.
972—Schwartz vs. Clancy.
859—Buchanan vs. Macy.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Saeltzer vs. Saeltzer.
8—Murray vs. Harrison et al.
11—Sixth-av. Railroad Co. vs. Heffman, Mayor.

Nos.
12—Arnoux vs. Cuyler.
23—Osgood vs. Amidon et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

161—Probst vs. Schaller et al.
169—Underhill vs. Butler.
177—Marcon vs. Lloyd.
145—Sherlock vs. Lamont.
12—Lewis vs. Anson et al.
115—Warren vs. Vance.
125—Hewitt vs. Bennehoff R. Pet. Co.
126—Same vs. Same.
182—Warth vs. Rodde et al.
183—Bodley vs. Curtis.
184—Lavalette vs. Bristol et al.
185—Harper vs. Gidden.
186—Astor vs. England.
187—Ryerson vs. Sterzelback.
188—Ware et al. vs. Decker.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
34—Lee vs. Tellers.
57½—McAdams vs. Carson.
61—Woodward vs. Flanders.
68—Morange vs. Wheeler.

The call is No. 82—In re the Petition of Mary L. Barnes.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2767—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. the Erie R. R.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2905—Barrett vs. The Third avenue R. R. Co.
2433—McMulken vs. Windisch.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2811—Barnes vs. Coates.

Nos.
2643—Richardson vs. Jones.
2857—Griffith vs. Schanck.
2919—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2869—Marsh vs. The American Artificial Limb Co.
2327—The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., vs. Reynolds.
2371—Bloomer vs. Stevens.
2415—Bergman vs. Pevser.
2781—Bailey vs. Waters.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3120—Purvis vs. Metz.
2558—Deane vs. Rider.
2526—Taylor vs. Ketcham.
1840—Pierce vs. Indemnity Fire Ins. Co.
2906—Peck vs. Negbaur.
1964—Goodridge vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.
2976—Livingston vs. Robertson.
2998—Bertram vs. Lang.

Nos.
3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe.
1762—Maretzek vs. Cauldwell.
3062—Eastburn vs. La Grassa.
3086—Morgan vs. Wheeler.
3068—Falke vs. Stein.
3090—Schlaefer vs. Fehrs.
2984—Walsh vs. Bensen.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor, &c.
239—Mestes vs. Brander, &c.
484—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony, &c.
511—Kemmua vs. Strauss, &c.
600—Cummings vs. Schultz.
379—Wilson vs. Gerardin.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.

Nos.
588—Phelan vs. Weinhold.
593—McClelland vs. Shaw.
599—Langman, &c., vs. Gilbert, Jr.
356—McNeill vs. Rogers.
370—Darrow vs. Hamill.
499—Bloomer vs. Watson.
487—Schnell vs. Van Horsten.

Part II.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
575—Smock vs. Smith.
576—Bassford vs. Seymour.
475—Nasser vs. Corwin.
1155—Stevens vs. Pierce et al.
432—Poppe vs. The Marine Bank.
388—Smithson vs. Lilly.
504—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
503—Hooke vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.
519—Morange vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
523—Dennis vs. Kearney's, Ex'r, &c.
524—Flanery vs. Wilson.
525—Larkin vs. Wilson.
250—Fishblatt vs. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company.
538—Oliver, Jr., vs. Hackett.
1150—McBride vs. Dorman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Bassing vs. Walsh.
—Fische vs. Herzog.
—Walsh vs. Holloway.
—Koehler vs. Bennett.
65—Weyhansen vs. Leary.
67—Newberg vs. Kraemer.
68—Yoos vs. Surant.
69—Malone vs. Wishant.
70—Healey vs. Cranston.
72—Funal vs. Bommer.

73—Quigley vs. Peck.
74—Blook vs. Schlecht.
75—Day vs. Bertine.
76—Orschler vs. Merkel.
77—Flynn vs. Bailey.
78—Rogers vs. Stadermar.
79—Richardson vs. Wilson.
80—Mitchell vs. Van Name.
81—Burrell vs. Whitney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The People *vs.* Charles Dusenberry; robbery.
The People *vs.* Robt. Poole; robbery.
The People *vs.* G. H. Miller, Mary Fesar, Maggie Smith; robbery.
The People *vs.* Maurice Leonard; burglary.
The People *vs.* John J. Gleason; burglary.
The People *vs.* John Smith; burglary.
The People *vs.* John Garrick; burglary.
The People *vs.* Twenty-three cases to set a day for trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The People *vs.* Henry Willis, Marcus Marius and S Willis; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* John J. Coyle; burglary first degree.
The People *vs.* Daniel Sullivan and Chas. Cragie; burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Geo. F. Holmes; larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Thos. Thayer and W. C. Place; robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Patrick Byrnes; manslaughter.
The People *vs.* Jas. Devine; perjury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 9, 1867.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108	200 Quick. Min.	49½
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81....R.	108½	200 Boston W. P.	26
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108¾	20 U. S. Ex. Co.	67½
3,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	100 N. Y. Cen. s10	102
105,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '64	108½	700 do.	102
30,000 U.S. 5-20s, C. '65	[illegible]	300 Erie R.	58¾
New Issue	105½	1100 do.	58½
2,700 do.	105¾	3700 do.	58½
1,550 Tr. Notes, 7-30s, First Ser.	105⅝	200 do. b10	58¾
1,000 do. 2d Ser.	105¾	200 do. b30	58¾
12,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105⅝	100 do. b3	58⅝
2,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan....C.	106	30 N. Y. & N. H. R.	115½
8,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	100	10 do.	115
6,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	300 Hud. R. R.	131
20,000 Missouri 6s	94	300 do.	130¾
11,000 Ind. War Loan	97	100 do.	130½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, N.	66½	200 do.	130¼
10,000 do.	66¾	1300 Reading R.	104¼
30,000 do.	66½	200 do.	104½
1,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	53	10 do.	104¾
12,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	51	200 Mich. Cen.	109
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	103¾	300 M. S. & N. I.	75¼
5,000 Harlem 3d M.	98	100 do. s30	75½
7,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex	89	100 Ill. Cen. R. s60	114½
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st	100	100 do. b30	114¾
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	91	100 do.	114¼
60 Bank of Commerce	112	300 Clev. & Pitts R.	84½
55 Bank of New-York	117	50 Chic. & N. W.	38
58 Met'n Bank	123	300 do.	37¾
46 Del. & Hud. C.	147	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	68¾
500 West. U. Tel....b30	45¼	20 Chic. & R. I.	98¾
100 Spring M. Coal. b10	65	300 do.	98½
100 Pac. M. St. Co.	159	100 Ind. & Cin.	84
157 do.	160	100 P., F. W. & C.	98¾
200 do. b30	160¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	120
		200 Mil. & St. P. R.	40
		100 Chic. & Alton	113
		44 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mar. Pref.	22	500 Chi. & N. W.	37¾
600 Erie Railroad....c	59½	100 do. b10	37¾
1800 do.	59½	100 do. s3	37⅝
100 do. s10	59⅝	100 do. b3	37⅝
400 do. b3	59⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	68¾
200 do. s3	59½	300 do. b10	68¾
100 do. s10	59⅝	100 do. s3	68¾
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅝	200 do.	68½
100 Clev. & Pitts	84½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	46	300 Hud. R. R.	139
100 Mar. Min. Pref.	22	1500 M. S. & N. I.	74¾
400 N. Y. Cen.	101½	400 do. b3	74¾
300 do. s3	101½	100 do. b10	74⅝
100 do. b3	101⅝	100 do. s10	74¾
100 do.	101¾	500 do. s3	74⅝
2500 Erie R.	58¾	500 do.	74¾
200 do. b10	58¼	1500 Clev. & Pitts	84¾
300 do. s3	57⅝	100 do.	84¾
100 do.	58	100 do.	84⅝
100 do. b15	58½	300 do. b15	84¾
200 do.	58¾	200 do. s10	84½
300 do. b3	58⅝	100 do.	84⅝
800 Reading R.	104	300 Chic. & N. W.	37⅝
200 do. s10	104½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	68½
500 Chi. R. I. & P.	98¾	200 do. b30	68¾
200 do. b3	98¾	100 do. s3	68⅝
300 do. s3	98½	200 P., F. W. & C.	98
100 do. s15	98¼	100 do. s5	98

MONDAY, Feb. 11—A. M.

There was a fair improvement in the Trade of the past week in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, with an increased number of buyers from the country. The Hotels are filling up with Merchants from the West and Southwest, and there is less suspense felt in trade circles generally in reference to the financial measures of Congress and the movement of the Treasury. At the close of the week the political complications between Congress and the Executive also appeared less threatening to the business interests of the country. The Tariff makes less speed in the House of Representatives than the ultra protectionists advised, but we apprehend nevertheless that the differences between the original House Bill and the substitute of the Senate will be ultimately composed, and the Bill sent to the President in season to have him sign or refuse it before the close of the session. Although the Bill has been threatened with defeat by some of the Western members on account of the $4,000,000 per month contraction of the Currency, our advices are that both Houses of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury will agree upon the $100,000,000 Certificate measure, and thus reassure all parties, as well as the trade and banking of the country, that practically there can be no serious disturbance to the Currency or the Money market through the present year.

The Money movement of the week in Wall-street was remarkably quiet. The Bank Statement, owing to this comparative dullness, will show a small reduction of Loans, while the Banks gain nearly two millions in Greenbacks. The Deposits have been partially drawn upon for Treasury account and it may be for Currency to go South, but these demands were answered with National Bank Notes. The additional rise of nearly two ℔ cent, in Gold was not sustained at the close of the week, because of the practical defeat of Mr. STEVENS' Proconsular Bill for the Government of the South and the continued demand for United States 5-20s abroad. The price after having for a few minutes on Friday touched 139 ℔ cent. left off at 136⅞@137 ℔ cent. The Public Funds are up ⅜@1 ℔ cent. from Saturday week. The Railway market, early in the week and up to Thursday night, was higher in prices, and moderately active in speculation, but the last two days were dull and uninteresting, though leaving most of the quotations ½@1 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. Most of the Stocks "blocked" before the recent panic fall in the *Bull* speculation, have been redistributed in, and many of them bought at low figures, and taken out of the street; thus opening the way to renewed speculation in the Spring, should the improvement of trade, the traffic of the Road, and the ease in Money seem to encourage it.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,729,368, against the total entries of $6,574,936 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,881,102, against $5,917,607 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $276,507, against $493,409 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,580,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 31,017 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 538.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	November	$19,907,917
August	23,615,422	December	19,500,981
September	21,885,616	January	20,852,368
October	23,398,020	Feb. 9	5,729,368
Total since July 1			$161,394,046
Against same time last year			171,934,944
Decrease since July 1			$10,540,898

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Nov.	$13,984,065
*August	12,928,510	Dec.	17,413,837
September	11,971,223	Jan.	13,448,647
October	14,812,839	Feb. 6	2,881,102
Total since July 1			$100,921,386
Against same time last year			133,105,461
Decrease since July 1			$32,184,075
Gold, Feb. 9, 1867			137 ℔ cent.
Gold, Feb. 10, 1866			136⅜ ℔ cent.

* August in previous tables misprinted $22,925,510.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$5,821,459	December	$3,297,270
August	1,687,851	January	2,723,762
September	834,550	Feb. 2	685,098
October	1,463,450	Feb. 9	276,507
November	3,766,690		
Total since July 1			$20,456,637
Against same time last year			15,306,039
Increase since July 1			$5,150,598

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	December	$4,443,554
August	6,012,951	Jan. 11	874,764
September	2,886,102	Jan. 21	531,950
October	3,744,757	Jan. 31	1,075,595
November	2,940,337		
Total since July 1			$27,634,913
Against same time last year			16,523,782
Increase since July 1			$11,111,131

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,087,564	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,485,945
Feb. 2	665,000	Feb. 2	62,000
Feb. 9	2,580,000	Feb. 9	206,000
Total	$75,076,869	Total	$33,341,408
To date, 1866	82,777,597	To date, 1865	29,053,427

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136⅞@139@137
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108@108⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	104⅞@105⅜
First Series 7.30s	104⅞@105⅝
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	104⅞@105¾
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	100@101
New-York Central	99¾@103⅝@101⅝

New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Reading	104½@105¾@104¾
Northwestern Preferred	67¾@69@68
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	119@120

The week closed with one of the dullest days in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange we have had to report for six months past. Only one session was held of the Stock Boards, as usual on Saturday, and the business registered, it will be noticed, is unusually light. There was quite as little done in the Money market, which rates at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. to the Brokers, according to the classification of security. A fair amount of the Public Funds were sold by the great dealers on the Street, and a further advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. was made on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865. The Gold Room declined ⅞@1 ℔ cent. from Friday's latest quotation, and the sales ranged 137⅞@137 ℔ cent. Bills on London closed at 108½@108⅝ for 60 days, and 108⅞@109¼ for short sight, the latter being in considerable supply at a variety of rates for the steamers of the day. The Export of Gold and Silver Bars during the week amounts to $276,507. The Customs demand for Gold, $2,580,000; the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest, $206,000.

The Railway market was indifferently supported through the forenoon, at about the last figures of Friday, but some lower sales by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. were made later in the day, on the calculation that the very dullness of the Street may induce a further decline next week. At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the night before:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101	101	Northwest	37¾	37¾
U. S. 5-20s	108¾	108¾	N. West Pref.	68½	68¼
U. S. 7.30s	105½	105¾	Rock Island	98½	98¾
N. Y. Central	101¾	101⅝	Fort Wayne	98¼	98¾
Erie	58¾	58½	Cumb'land Coal	38	35½
Hudson	130	130	Quicksilver	40	39½
Reading	104½	104½	W. U. Telegraph	44¾	44½
Mich. Southern	75¼	74¾	Mariposa Pref.	22	22
Illinois Central	114½	114¼	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25¼
Pittsburgh	84½	84½	American Gold	138	137
Tennessee 6s	66¼	66¼	Bills on London	108¾	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	103
Mechanics'	116	Hanover	108½
Union	115	Irving	102
America	131	Metropolitan	122½
City	200	People's	120
Phenix	100	Nassau	103
National	110	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	103
State of New York	106	Commonwealth	105
Commerce	112	Central National	109½
Ocean	101	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	114	City Bank	130
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	90	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	103	Han. & St. Jo conv.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103	Lack. & West'n Bds.	98
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	89
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100¾	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92	Tol. & Wab. Eqt. Bds.	67
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st M. '77	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	103¾	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M...s.f. '85	103¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	99	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98¾
Harlem 1st mort. '69-'72	101¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	91½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	96½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. d'7 ℔ c.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82

The following auction sales of stocks, by order of the executor of VICTOR BARZALOU, deceased, were made on Saturday by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co.:

$38,000 Ohio State 6 ℔ cent. Stock, due 1886. Interest January and July	102¾
$20,000 Ohio State 6 ℔ cent. Stock, due 1881. Interest January and July	99¾
$20,000 Indiana State 5 ℔ cent. Stock, due Jan. 19, 1866. Interest January and July	90
$10,000 Illinois State 6 ℔ cent. Stock (War Loan,) due 1879. Coupons due January and July. $1,000 each	99½
$4,000 Kentucky State 6 ℔ cent. Stock, due 1st July, 1868. Coupons due January and July. $2,000 each	100½
$5,000 United States 5's, (registered,) due 1871. Interest January and July	110¼
$5,000 New-York State 6's, due 1873. Interest January, April, July and October	99¾
$56,000 Long Dock Company 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1893. Coupons June and December	97¼
$20,000 Erie Railroad Company 3d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due March, 1883. Coupons March and September	101½
$10,000 Erie Railroad Company 4th Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due October, 1880. Coupons April and October	91½
$5,000 Erie Railroad Company 5th Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st June, 1888. Coupons June and December	89
$10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Registered Bonds, due 1st March, 1881. Coupons March and September	100
$5,000 New-York Central Railroad Company 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st May, 1883. Coupons May and November	93¾
$4,000 Hartford and New-Haven Railroad 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st January, 1873. Coupons January and July	97
$10,000 Atlantic and Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st October, 1876. Coupons April and October	72
$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st April, 1875. Coupons April and October, $500 each	105
$35,000 Chicago and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Registered Bonds, due 1st January, 1893. Coupons January and July	98½
$3,000 Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due July, 1891. Coupons January and July	97¼
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st February, 1882. Coupons February and August	98½
$10,000 Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st July, 1898. Coupons January and July	86
$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, due 1st May, 1867. Coupons May and November	100½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock.

Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell

Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:

$ 8 per share paid in for	$ 4
11 per share paid in for	7
14 per share paid in for	10
17 per share paid in for	13

American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited.

N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, except as to the number of shares.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 2,947 bbls. Flour, 1,911 bags Corn Meal, 7,150 bushels Corn, 4,925 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Malt, 964 bbls. Pork, 861 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,260 pkgs. Lard, 40 pkgs. Beef and 960 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are quiet but steady to-day, at $8 @$8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal at $11@$11 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 333 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand, especially Rio and Java, at buoyant prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, and rather heavy, in view of the unusually liberal receipts at the port. Middlings 32½c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,350 bales, against receipts of 1,739 bales. The week's receipts have been 31,123 bales; sales and resales, 11,800 bales; exports since Tuesday, 5,370 bales; estimated stock at the close, 200,000 bales. The week's business in Cotton Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been very dull, heavy and irregular. The heavy receipts last week at the ports had the effect both in this and the Liverpool market to depress Cotton, and our market has been sustained only by the advance of gold, and the decline of receipts for the present week. The receipts by telegraph for the week ending 8th February will be about 72,000 bales, showing a falling off of some 13,000 bales from the heavy receipts of last week. There is not a large amount of Cotton offering on our market, but the supply is sufficient for the present demand, and enough lots are pressed on the market to meet the wants of purchasers. The sales have been largely for export; the exports for the week being 10,250 bales, with engagement for next week of 10,900 bales for Liverpool, 1,800 for Havre, and 1,000 for Bremen and Hamburg. Freights by steam, ⅜d., with room very scarce; by sail, ⅜d. to 7-16d., with little room. The receipts at the ports are now watched very narrowly by all parties interested in the price of Cotton, as it is understood that only a decided decline in the receipts can strengthen the Cotton market. All the advices from the South are so positive in asserting that the bulk of the Cotton has been received that it will be quite surprising if our receipts do not from this time show a heavy decline. The Cotton Goods Market is more active, and prices are well maintained."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	31,123
Receipts last week	17,752
Receipts preceding week	18,689
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	106,891
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	256,822
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	58,895
Exports since Sept. 1	172,363
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	200,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,115,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866,	516,500
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	610,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, and has been in less request at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last have been 6,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 10@$10 20; common to good Extra State, at $10 40@$11 20; good to choice do. do., at $11 25@$12 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 10	@10 20
Extra State	10 40	@12 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@12 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 10	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 20	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 90	@16 25

Southern Flour continues dull and declining. Sales since our last 300 bbls., at $10 90@$12 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 40@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do., ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $12@$14 75 for extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at from $7@$8 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 @$3 35, chiefly within the range, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied materially in price, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales since our last, 26,500 bushels, including white Western, part at $3 15; No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 35, the latter rate for a small lot, and red Jersey (Winter) at $2 90, ℔ bushel. Corn has been rather dull to-day, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales since our last 54,000 bushels at $1 13 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 14 for do. afloat, $1 10@$1 15 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 60c. @64c., and State at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel; sales of 19,000 bushels. Barley is in moderate demand at steady prices; sales since our last 23,000 bushels at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 20 for do., free; $1 08 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping; sales 9,450 bushels, including Western at $1 20 in store; Canada, free, $1 25@$1 26 and State at $1 28@$1 30 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 55@$1 55 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive to-day, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@85c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts at this port have been 113,687 hides and 222 bales do.; sales, 48,971 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 28@30 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 15,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23½ lb., 19½@20c., gold, usual selection; 1,221 Corrientes, 22½ lb., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Montevideo, to arrive, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,500 California, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., private terms; 7,700 Porto Cabello, 22@23 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Matamoras, 22@23 lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 1,250 San Juan, 20 lbs., gold, rejecting water damaged; 2,000 Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Southern, 16@18 lbs., currency, rejecting water damaged; 10 bales Calcutta slaughter Cow, 10 lbs., 16c., gold, water damaged; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 55 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, 55@60 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, part to arrive, 75@80 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Southern, 45 lbs., private terms; 4,200 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 13c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 lbs., 11c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 58,100 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 274,100,) 1,000 Wet Salted do., and 400 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 36,900 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 10,000 Orinoco; 1,000 California; 2,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 3,200 Tampico and Matamoras; 5,000 Texas; 350 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 50 bales Manila, and 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande."

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL and Co. notice thus: "We have no improvement to note in the market for Hemlock Sole. There has, however, during the latter part of the week, been a slightly increased demand, principally from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. Prices continue to favor buyers, though we make very little alterations in our quotations. Receipts from the tanneries have been comparatively light, footing up about 37,000 sides, leaving the stock slightly increased and well assorted. For Oak Sole there has been a better demand, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected. Receipts light; stock reduced. Prime light Rough Upper finds ready sale, while heavier weights are dull." We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—The business in most kinds has been insignificant for some days past. Mr. WINTERHOFF notices the principal movements in the past five weeks thus: "*Tin*—Is a little higher. Straights 22½c., Banca 23½c. and English 21½c., gold. In the draft for a tariff, framed by the Government Commissioner, Tin appeared on the free list, and it was supposed, until a few days ago, that it was the same in the Senate Bill. This has materially interfered with business. The last sales were 2,000 slabs Straits, in Boston, and 1,000 slabs to arrive at 22c.@22½c. The European markets have continued to advance, and the quotations of the 25th January, 87s. sterling for Straits, in London, and florins 53 for Banca, in Amsterdam, are much higher than our prices, which are likely to rise, as the direct shipments from the Straits are small, viz.: 12,000 slabs, mostly sold. Imports for the month, 700 slabs Straits and 40 tons English. Stock in first hand estimated at 23,000 slabs Straits, 2,600 slabs Banca and 20 tons English, equal to 600 slabs; total in Boston and New-York, 26,200 slabs, against 22,600 slabs 1st February, 1866, and 8,500 slabs in 1865. *Spelter*—Remained dull at 6¾c.@6½c., gold, for Silesian. A week ago 150 tons were bought at these rates on speculation, and the price has since advanced to 6⅝c. The importation for January amounted to 30 tons only, and the stock is 1,100 tons Foreign, against 400 on the 1st of February, 1866. *Copper*—Advanced in the beginning of January to 28c. for Portage Lake, and 29c. for Detroit, with a moderate business. The market has since become dull again, and the quotations of to-day are 1c. lower, viz.: 27c. for the first named kind and Baltimore, and 28c. for Detroit. Manufacturers buy for their immediate wants only, and although the price at the present rate of gold is very low, there is no speculative demand. The stocks are held in few hands, and the bulk is not offered at all for the present. *Lead*—Is quoted 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary Foreign, with a small business. The prospect of an increased duty has not induced any purchases, either for consumption or speculation. The trade has been partly supplied by their own importations. Arrivals in January 1,400 tons; deliveries for consumption the same quantity. Stock on the 1st of February 2,000 tons, against 2,700 tons 1st of February, 1866; 5,300 tons same date, 1865. Since the 1st inst. 850 tons have arrived, mostly disposed of before.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but held very firmly, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive and rather heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@69c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 90@$9 25 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@82½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 23@$1 27, for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet from 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46½c.@47½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet to-day, opening very heavily at reduced prices, but closing with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,450 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$20 87½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 75, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 75@$19 87½ cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 87, regular, for old Western Mess; $16 62½@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February and March, part at $20 87@$21 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ℔ lb. Sales 270 pkgs. Bacon is in limited demand and heavy; sales 275 boxes at 11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10¼c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 11½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and lower; sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12⅝c.@13½c. for new, ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 9½c.@9½c., chiefly at 9½c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ℔ lb. Beef is less active at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is in brisker request at $34@$35 50 for India Mess and $30@$32 for Prime Mess, ℔ tierce; sales 1,050 tcs. Beef Hams continue in light supply and moderate demand at $33@$36 ℔ bbl.; sales 410 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@46c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	42	@46
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℔ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ℔ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℔ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℔ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	9	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℔ lb.	15	@16

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand. Sales have been 2,000 lbs. Chagres, 1,500 lbs. San Juan, and 9,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, on private terms. Receipts liberal; stock accumulating and well assorted. We quote: Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 55c.@56c.; Bolivar, 42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 56c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 48½c.@50c.; Para, 62½c.@65c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat have been very quiet; sales have been 9 bales Montevideo and 41 bales Payta, on private terms; receipts, 173 bales Mexican and 101 bales Calcutta. We quote: Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37c., in gold; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been firm in price, but rather quiet. Sales since our last 510 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12¼c. and 104 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11⅞c., ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13c.@15c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—Has been moderately inquired for, and has been steady in price, since our last. The reported sales include 240,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 45c. to 65c., as extremes; 47,000 lbs. domestic pulled at from 40c@52c; 235,000 lbs. Texas, Mexican and California part at from 20c.@35c; and 720 bales foreign, including Cape, at 32c.@36c.; Banda Oriental at 38c.; Mestiza at 33c.@35c., currency; and Donskoi at 36c., gold, ℔ lb. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* reports the week's business in Wool in that market as follows: "Sales of domestic for the week have been large, and (if we include lots to arrive from other markets) foot up some 1,200,000 lbs., at about the previous range of 45c.@70c. for fleece, and 35c.@60c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of medium and good Western fleece at 45c.@50c.; Michigan at 50c.@58c.; New-York and Vermont at 48c.@57c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 45c.@55c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55c.@58c. for medium, 59c.@64c. for fine and extra, 65c.@67c. for double extra, and 68c.@70c. for small lots of picklock. Among the large lots sold we hear of 350,000 lbs. Ohio and Michigan Fleece, for delaining, taken for the Manchester Print Works, and to arrive from New-York, at supposed about 62c.; 50,000 lbs. double extra Pennsylvania at 66½c.; 35,000 lbs. extra Ohio at 63c.; 65,000 lbs. fine Ohio at 60c.; 10,000 lbs. medium Ohio at 58c.; 11,000 lbs. low and medium Western at 47½c.; and 28,000 lbs. unwashed Ohio at 37½c. Considerable lots of low Western Wools have also been taken by carpet manufacturers, at rates not transpired, and this description is now very scarce. Pulled Wools are in fair demand, and the better grades are tending up, as present rates do not pay the cost of production. Common supers are plenty and unchanged; but choice Eastern and Boston are wanted at better rates. We note further sales at 30@35c. for No. 1, 45c.@53c. for Western and Eastern supers, and 50c.@60c. for extras, the outside figure for Rochester and other choice brands. In Combing Wool we note small sales of native at a range of 62½c.@65c. In foreign, the sales have been moderate, including small lots of Cape at 30c.@35c., and Mestiza at 24c.@28c."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 24,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 8d. ℔ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.

The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

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Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

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PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

A SPECIAL FRENCH READING AND conversation class for advanced adult scholars, both ladies and gentlemen, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., by Dr. H. CARLOS, at Bryant's Business College, Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st., Room No. 12. Terms $5 the twenty lessons. Large attendance and many subscribers respectfully solicited.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

AT PAINE'S COLLEGES, (ESTABLISHED 1849,) Nos. 62 Bowery, and 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and all the commercial accomplishments taught in strictly private rooms, if desired.

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VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

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TREASURER'S REPORT OF THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK for the month of JANUARY, 1867:

Jan. 7, 1867, cash on hand	$49,230 95
Received to date	3,499 22
Total	$52,730 17
Expenditures	2,661 60
Balance on hand	$50,068 57

The receipts inclose the following contributions, not previously reported:

From Messrs. A. & L. Becker	$300 00
From Messrs. Hardt & Co.	500 00
From George L. Henser	500 00
From Messrs. Baltzer & Taaks	500 00
From Messrs. Frank & Gans	250 00
From Messrs. Funch, Meincke & Wendt	200 00
From Theresa Westheim, legacy	282 00
From Nathusius Kugler & Co	50 00
From Herman Lodge, No. 25	61 40
From New-York Lodge, No. 41	50 00
From B. Casserly	25 00
From Eustace Gressle	5 00
From Dr. E. Krackowizer, yearly contribution	25 00

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.
F. SCHAIK, Treasurer.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.—AN OLD ESTablished saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $150,000 per annum in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars, call on F. G. SPENCER, No. 50 Beekman-st., and B. CLINTON, Esq., of Clinton & Hughes, No. 56 Reade-st., where terms and price will be made known.

THE TREASURER OF THE EXEMPT Firemen's Benevolent Fund, of the City of New-York, with much pleasure acknowledge the receipt of $100 donation, from Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the late Volunteer Fire Department, per J. C. Mills, Esq., Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Rope, iron, cotton goods, remnant of cloth, case wine, bags wheat, bags sugar, horse, butcher's cart, harness, knives and forks.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—PINE, oak and hickory of the best quality at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Wood Depot, No. 75 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. The cast embraces all the artists of the company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Characters by Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Jamison, Lewis Baker, Humphrey Bland, Wm Gomersal, Mark Smith, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. Wm. Jamison, Mrs. Yeaman, Marie Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE DYKES OF FRANCE; or, THE INUNDATION, and NICK OF THE WOODS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Monday POPULAR CONCERT will be given by the following artists: Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby. L. F. Harrison Director.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 75 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, MORNING CONCERT. Messrs. Severini and Pease, will be assisted by Miss Nellie Sterling and Mr. G. W. Colby.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

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8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, MANHOOD, the Causes and Prevention of its Premature Decline.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

Mr. YATES on Saturday presented to the Senate the petition of the widow of one of the victims of the New-Orleans riot. It was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Bankrupt Bill was lost a few days since, was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 14 nays. The further consideration of the subject was postponed, the Senate having set aside the day for the transaction of other business. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Department of the Interior to the War Department. It provides that the commanding officer of each military department shall act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in his district, and shall detail officers to perform the duties now performed by Indian agents. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill proposing to pay $100,000 to the owners of the patent instrument for marking letters and canceling postage stamps. This sum to pay for past and future use of the patent. Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill which, among other things, provides penalties for prize fighting.

The House was occupied nearly the entire day in discussing the reconstruction bill of Mr. STEVENS, providing for a military government for the Southern States. Mr. BANKS opened the debate by a lengthy argument in favor of the bill. Mr. RAYMOND spoke in favor of referring the whole subject of reconstruction to a select committee, in the hope that a plan might be reported in which Congress, the Executive and the people could coincide. The bill was further discussed by Mr. NIBLACK and others in opposition to it. The debate was interrupted by Mr. ASHLEY, who called up the bill vetoed by the President, providing for the admission of Nebraska. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 120 ayes to 44 nays. The debate on the Reconstruction Bill was continued for a short time longer, when the death of Hon. HENRY GRIDER, Representative from Kentucky, having been announced, the Senate adopted appropriate resolutions and adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the report of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds at the Custom-house in that city, and says: "The Committee severely condemn the conduct of Mr. JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and Mr. FARWELL, a Government agent employed in the Williams case, and criticise the course of Messrs. GOODRICH and TUCK. The Committee substantially exonerate the Messrs. WILLIAMS, expressing grave doubts whether they knowingly violated the law—a doubt which is strengthened by the fact that their books were always open to the inspection of the Government officers, and that there was no concealment on their part of the character of their transactions."

Both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature have passed, over the Governor's veto, a bill providing relief for the families of deceased soldiers and for wounded and disabled soldiers, and providing artificial limbs for such as are maimed and not provided for by the United States.

One passenger-car, of a train from Nashville for Louisville, was thrown down an embankment on Saturday and broken to pieces. Fortunately there were few passengers, and none of them were seriously injured. Some of the officers of the train were badly hurt.

The Stewart divorce case is before the Chicago Courts again, on a motion for a new trial, it being claimed that erroneous instructions were given to the Jury; that inadmissible evidence was received, and that the verdict was contrary to the testimony.

A fire in Mobile on Saturday night destroyed several stores, entailing loss to the amount of $100,000. On Saturday morning the town of Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, was burnt. Several families were rendered homeless.

The number of barrels of mackerel inspected in the State of Maine in 1866 was 40,608, showing a falling off from the previous year of about 8,000 barrels.

Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, D. D., Professor of [illegible] and Belles-Lettres in Dartmouth College, has accepted a call to the Presidency of Hamilton College, New-York.

One of the largest holders of real estate in Mobile has deducted one-third of the amount due from his tenants on notes given the past year, giving, on receiving two-thirds of the amount, a receipt in full.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Ferry Investigating Committee met at the Astor House again on Saturday and continued the investigation of the management of the Hoboken and Weehawken ferries. At the close of the session the Committee paid a visit to the Quarantine on Staten Island by invitation of Dr. SWINBURNE. The last session of the Committee will be held at Washington Hall in Williamsburgh, to-day, at 10 A. M.

The notorious ZENO BURNHAM, the mock auctioneer, who was pardoned not long since by the Governor, and released from the State Prison at Sing Sing, was on Saturday arrested upon the charge of swindling Mr. SOLOMON KEEL, of No. 737 Broadway, by means of the "Peter Funk" game. He was locked up in the Jail of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, it appears that the cost of lighting the public lamps, last year, was $781,058 44, and that bills to the amount of $349,335 58 remain unpaid, the appropriation being exhausted. The amount required for lighting the City during the present year, including arrearages, is estimated at $1,086,995.

HENRY A. VAN DALSEN, a clerk in the employ of THOMAS & Co., managers of the Union Home Lottery, was arrested Saturday and held to bail for trial on a charge of violating the laws against lotteries in this State.

Present Aspect of the Reconstruction Question.

Whatever be the fate of Mr. STEVENS' bill instituting military government for the South, the debate to which it has given rise promises valuable results.

There appears to be an approach to unanimity among the Union members touching the necessity for more effective protection of the lives and property of Union men at the South than at present exists. None—not the most moderate—has declared himself content with matters as they are. Not one has denied the need for some further interference to prevent the outrages that are now perpetrated with impunity, and to afford more effective guarantees to the loyal portion of the community. So far, the Republican Party appears to be a unit.

But there is evidently a strong feeling against the extreme character of the measure introduced by Mr. STEVENS. The territorial theory on which it rests has found few advocates, and the impolicy of embodying it in a measure which should look simply to the defects and abuses of existing civil authority, impresses even members who recognize no inherent validity in the present State organizations. The prevailing opposition, however, is to the sweeping provisions of the bill in respect of the military authority, which it is intended to create. What is wanted is, military power sufficient to provide for emergencies arising out of the disloyalty and injustice of the civil officers of the Southern States. The bill, literally interpreted, makes the General who may be in command superior to all forms of civil authority; invests him with power akin to that of a miniature dictatorship; and undermines the safeguards of personal liberty provided by the common law. Mr. BINGHAM's rendering is much less objectionable. He assumes that military jurisdiction will make itself felt only when the local powers that be fail to afford adequate protection to the lives and property of loyal citizens. He considers that the local Courts will be allowed the undisturbed exercise of their functions, except when these are perverted to gratify rebel malice, or to shield from punishment rebel offenders. Doubtless the bill might be so altered as to secure these objects; and it is probable that this will be done, if indeed the bill passes in any shape.

The task of defining and restraining the military authority, that it shall not render itself obnoxious to Republican ideas of government, is not an easy one, we must confess. For, while it is undesirable that, under any other contingencies than those of war or overt rebellion, the soldier shall have power to contorl the citizen, it is not less certain that the presence of the military at the South will be of little avail if it remain subject to the existing disloyal organizations. The need of legislation grows out of the criminal laxity or negligence of the governors and other administrators of the law. If these men did their duty, the call for help would not have been heard. To leave the generals commanding Southern districts subordinate to the Southern Executives, would be to tolerate the lawlessness that now prevails. Assuming, therefore, that the bill comprises all that Mr. STEVENS and his territorializing friends propose to accomplish, it forces upon Congress a very ugly alternative. Either the rebel administrators of law at the South will virtually remain masters of the situation—as under Mr. BINGHAM's rendering of the bill—or the military power designed to enforce order and justice, according to the ideas of Mr. STEVENS, will be the nucleus of an authority utterly at variance with the theory and practice of our Republican system.

This difficulty results from the fact that Mr. STEVENS contemplates the employment of the military as a judicial and police agency, and nothing more. His measure takes not a single step toward the reconstruction of the Union. His preamble denies the existence of the States as such, and recites out of being "the pretended State Governments" which now administer the law. Yet he proposes no remedy. His Generals in command might set aside the jurisdiction of Governors and Judges when loyalists were concerned, but otherwise he would leave these "pretended governments" in full blast. And though he declares that what were once States are now Territories, he makes no provision for the reorganization, or even for their territorial government. In this respect the title of the bill is a misnomer. Instead of "a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States," it should be styled "a bill to provide military authority for the Southern States." More than this, it does not attempt. It neither removes the existing Governments, nor points to the organization of other Governments to succeed them. At the end of a year's operation the result—governmentally considered—would be unchanged. The lives of Union men might indeed be more secure; but personal liberty would be imperilled, the rebel organizations would remain nominally in force, and the settlement of the reconstruction question would be more remote and more hazardous than ever.

The proper plan would seem to be to determine finally the policy of Congress in regard to reconstruction—to mature a scheme practicable and comprehensive—and to provide by early legislation whatever machinery may be requisite for its application. The presence of a large military force will be a necessary concomitant of any plan that may be adopted. The fair presumption is that any process of reconstruction involving the exercise of Federal authority as against the present State Governments will entail the employment of the army. The dictation of terms to the South implies provision for their enforcement; and it may be that quite as many soldiers will be wanted for the purpose as for the administration of Mr. STEVENS' bill. Between the two cases, however, there would be a vital difference. For while on Mr. STEVENS' plan we should see unlimited military power, accomplishing nothing in the way of reconstruction, under the other plan the military would be auxiliary and subordinate to civil rule, helping, in fact, so far as force may be wanted, to uphold the National Government and to enforce its measures, but in no respect exercising an independent or superior authority.

That this course commends itself to the calm, intelligent judgment of the Republican party, is evident from the tone of the Republican Press in criticizing the provisions of Mr. STEVENS' Bill. Differing widely upon many points they are singularly unanimous in their opposition to the Military scheme, and in their demand for practical measures. The same view has been presented by the Republican members who have spoken against the bill during Friday's and Saturday's debate. From Gen. BANKS, who proposes to set aside the present Southern governments and to reorganize others by commission, to Mr. RAYMOND, who believes in the feasibility of an arrangement—based upon the Constitutional Amendment—all insist that something definite and decisive shall be done before the close of the session. Gen. BANKS has already submitted his scheme, and Mr. RAYMOND promises a resolution looking to the reference of the whole subject to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at once. Other efforts pointing to the same end may be expected. They may eventuate in squabbling and smoke. But the confessions that have been made and the propositions that have been foreshadowed indicate the prevalence of the desire for some substantial measure without further loss of time. It will be a scandal to the statesmanship of the party which has strength enough to carry its every measure, if the Thirty-ninth Congress pass into history leaving unadjusted the momentous question of reconstruction.

Our Inland Commerce—Transit.

To no inconsiderable portion of the Northern States the question of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, discussed this Winter at Albany, is not less important than the debates at Washington on the tariff. By every additional saving in freights between the Eastern and Western States they are practically brought so much the nearer to each other; the bond of union is increased by the strong tie of material and evidently reciprocal interests; an appreciable per centage is added to the value of property in each direction; the Western farmer receives a better price for the products of his farm, although the Eastern consumer buys them also at a cheaper rate; while, in return the manufacturer at the East sends his goods West at less cost, and the Western consumer buys them for proportionately less. If the saving is effected by facilities judiciously made in the channels of transit, the forwarder and his employes, enabled to do business at less cost, are also more amply remunerated than before, and find their business extended by the low prices they are enabled to offer. Labor in every direction finds increased employment and better remuneration, in fairly developing our national resources.

Without the facilities of navigation afforded by the Hudson River, Broadway might scarcely have aspired to the honest dignity of a lonely country road; fishermen's nets might have yet been dried and repaired where our wharves now are; and the present site of New-York itself, with all its wealth and commerce, have remained covered only with quiet and not very productive farms. It was by the origin given to the nucleus of this City by the Hudson that it gradually became the great depot of Eastern and Southern productions, and of the various commodities now brought to it by shipping from all parts of the world.

Almost exactly half a century ago, on the 15th of April, 1817, the construction of the Erie Canal, connecting the great lakes of the interior, at Buffalo, with the Hudson River and the City of New-York, was authorized by the Legislature of the State. The work was begun on the memorable 4th of July, in the same year, and completed in about eight years, on the 26th of October, 1825. Up to that time the trade of the interior dribbled along its course in small flat-bottomed boats, laboriously propelled by long poles and the human shoulder, on shallow streams, with the aid of wagons or pack-horses, following old Indian trails over the intervening portages. "The West" then meant portions of our own State, now reached in an easy journey of a few hours' duration. Genesee, Monroe, and the other most fertile counties of the State were then, at best, sparsely settled by a few backwoodsmen. Wheat sold there at twenty-five or thirty cents a bushel; and there are traditional and not incredible stories of a load of this grain being traded for two or three pounds of tobacco, or other equally paltry considerations.

The Erie Canal changed all this; and it is difficult for the traveler, now carried so rapidly through the rich and productive fields of Central and Western New-York, with their excellent orchards and often princely farm-houses, to realize how short a time ago their sites, and that of the villages and cities they surround and support, were a part of the vast Northern wilderness of forest. In these days of rapid traveling by other means, few attach due importance to the great cause of all these changes—the water communication which gave Western crops cheap transit to New-York, and brought return freight from the commercial emporium at a cost nearly nominal in comparison with the former prices.

For several years the products of the State of New-York and the goods for which they were exchanged in this City, constituted by far the greater portion of the freight on the canal; and the trade over it with the Western States was comparatively insignificant; but the relative proportions are now reversed, and the trade of our own State is trifling in comparison with that from the West.

It may be urged that the Erie Canal can, during the season of navigation, carry to the Hudson more freight than has ever been offered to it; but this does not meet the question at issue. It is founded on the assumption that the freight offered shall be equally distributed on every day throughout the season, and ignores the essential feature of the case, that the great pressure usually occurs in the Spring and Fall, at whatever time the markets are highest or the accumulations of the crops most abundant, and the Western producer or shipper naturally most anxious to realize early the cash value of his property. It is for this reason that he peremptorily insists on an increase of accommodations, and turns to the foreign route by the St. Lawrence with hopes of cheaper freight and a better market.

Fortunately for the solution of these difficulties, the wants of the West are precisely those which it is our interest to accommodate. The carriage and sale of their products, their purchases, and their return freight, are the life and substance of our business and commercial existence. It is even said that of the seven or eight hundred millions of bushels of corn raised in the Northwest, not more than five per cent. now finds its way to the seacoast, owing to the high prices of freight, and that in Iowa it is cheaper to burn corn for fuel than to pay seventy-five cents a cord for the labor of cutting wood. The value of cheaper freight is incalculable to such a country.

The great purpose of the West is to do the best it can with its productions. We have it in our power to offer cheap and ample accommodations for the trade by which East and West have already been so marvelously enriched. To the eagerness for the St. Lawrence route, we can only oppose the enlargement of the Erie Canal, in effect continuing the navigable waters of the Hudson to Lakes Ontario and Erie. If Montreal is two hundred and forty miles nearer to Liverpool than New-York is, the fogs and ice which obstruct its exit to the ocean even during the season of navigation, are annually renewed and beyond remedy, but the impediments once removed to navigation from the lakes to the Hudson, and thence to New-York, will, during the same season, be out of the way forever.

The time may not now be favorable for a heavy expenditure on public works, but the necessity grows space for looking the question of the Erie enlargement squarely in the face.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.—However remiss the Brooklyn complainants against their ferries have been, the whole subject is, thanks chiefly to the travelers on the Hoboken Ferry, becoming clearer and easier to understand. It is proved with tolerable exactness that ferry passengers have no rights which companies consider themselves bound to respect, and that the safety of the millions who crowd the boats every year is a matter of chance rather than provision for emergency, and that stolid indifference, backed by denials of patent facts, is what is relied upon when the voice of remonstrance makes itself heard. The remarkable admissions by Mr. SHIPPEN, no less than his evasive replies—to select the Hoboken Ferry investigation as an example—show this. He said, for instance, that the boats from Barclay-street ran every ten minutes until twelve at night, at which hour a boat is taken off for a few hours. The facts well known to all who have to use this route are that, although ten minute trips are made at the busiest portion of the day, 15 minutes is the rule, up to 7:30 at night. Then commence half-hour trips, and for some hours after midnight the trips are hourly. The whole tenor of his defence of Mr. STEVENS, and as his name appears as lessee of the Christopher-street Ferry slip, we must presume of himself also, was of this character of denial of what is known to exist, and of either ignorance or carelessness of what a ferry slip and ferry-boats ought to be. The apparent *sang froid* which owns that there are no means of escape in case of fire except by the aid of other boats, is amazing—we refer our readers to the evidence in our yesterday's paper on that subject. If this style of statement on the part of companies is to be tolerated, how can the Committee accept anything that those companies may say, without actual corroboration, by its own investigation. When, therefore, the statement is made that there are four or five hundred floats on each Hoboken ferry-boat, let them be inspected, and so of the buckets of salt water and other ingenious appliances.

The New-Jersey Committee will now have its innings. It has the advantage of knowledge already gleaned, and knows pretty well by this time what is complained of. We suggest that they take nothing for granted. Let the chiefs of the companies, and not the subordinates, be called upon to appear. Let specific statements be called for as to the measurement of slips and boats, tonnage, licensed to carry how many, whether and what slips have been encroached upon of late years, what adjoining slips are owned by the ferry companies, and, in short, let all the information be obtained under oath that can suggest itself to the gentlemen concerned, or their legal advisers.

MR. PEABODY'S NEW GIFT OF A MILLION DOLLARS.—We do not think that Mr. PEABODY could have chosen a better object for his new benefaction than the advancement of education in the Southern States. Beside the direct results of the gift itself, the act will unquestionably do much in the way of stimulating the Legislatures of the Southern States to give early and intelligent attention to a subject which is now sadly neglected. During the war the educational institutions of all the Southern States fell into ruin, and few of them have been able to do much yet to rebuild the waste places. In the meantime a generation is rapidly growing up with fewer advantages than any one that preceded it. It is impossible to make up altogether for lost time in this matter. The passage of the six years since the opening of the war has seen the lad of twelve grow up into the young man of eighteen, and the most valuable period of life for learning wasted. It has seen the infant of a year old grown into the boy or girl of seven years, by which age education ought, at all events, to be begun. But the State Governments have been unable to provide for the support of schools, and the people have been too poor to pay for schooling their children. We have heard the most painful accounts in this matter concerning some of the States, and we have again and again urged the Southern Legislatures to make extraordinary efforts to raise means for educational purposes. Better that other interests should be ignored than this neglected; better that other necessities should be postponed than that this vital necessity should be delayed. We know that for the proper development of popular education, it is essential that the other interests of a State be prosperous; but we know also that poor and feeble countries have, even in times of adversity, accomplished wonderful things in this direction. It must be admitted that few of the Southern States have ever had a proper system of common schools, the advantages of which extended to the poorest class of people. But under the new order of things which exists in those States such a system is not only possible but necessary.

Of course Mr. PEABODY's gift, munificent though it be, will do but little compared with what needs to be done by the organized local Governments. It will not only, however, furnish an incentive to them to prompt action, but in the provision he has made that the benefits of his donation shall be shared alike by all classes in common, it offers them an invaluable hint as to the fundamental principle upon which they should act.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL LAWS.—We are glad to hear from Albany that the proposed bill to alter the school system of this City and put it under control of a paid Commission, is receiving careful consideration by the Legislature, and that its promoters are not as hopeful as they might be of rushing it through. At first, considering the political complexion of the Legislature, they seemed to think it sufficient to show that the measure would be a good party movement, and that it would be another step in the way of putting the control of all the City's interests in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the Governor. They did not see that this thing might possibly be carried too far, and that, though some matters were best managed through State Commissions, others would be irretrievably damaged by removing them for local popular control. It was found, too, that many of those who were best acquainted with the workings of our present system, and most disinterested regarding it, were earnestly opposed to the proposed change, and that in this they were supported by the educational authorities, by most of the principals and teachers, without reference to their politics, and by many of the staunchest Republican papers.

We are glad to learn that members of the Legislature are inclined to weigh the whole question carefully before deciding it, and that the intrinsic merits of the proposed changes and their relation to the all-important course of popular education in this great City are considered in preference to temporary party advantage.

A BAD MISTAKE.—We think the Senate will in course of time find out that it is now doing a very foolish thing in rejecting so many of the appointments by the President to civil office of men who have rendered gallant service to their country in the late war, merely because they are supposed to be friendly to the President's policy of reconstruction. The rejection of Gen. SWIFT for the Boston Naval Office, the rejection of Gen. COUCH for Collector of the Port of Boston, the rejection of Gen. PRATT, of Brooklyn, the rejection of Gens. EAGAN, CURTIS, and many other soldiers, whom the President had appointed to positions in the public service, looks as if the Senate's confirmation was entirely dependent on the fact of the appointee being an opponent of the Administration and an adherent of THAD. STEVENS. We have had a deal of buncombe about appointing soldiers to civil office. A great deal of political capital has been made out of it, and not a little of it by the very men who are now urging on these rejections. They are acting foolishly in this case, and that, too, in a matter which the people will not fail to observe and remember. Since the rejection of Gen. COUCH as Collector of Boston, we observe that the President has nominated an eminent civilian, the historian BANCROFT, for the post. No one will be sorry to see Mr. BANCROFT confirmed, but no patriot will rejoice at the rejection of the officer whom the President first nominated, and who rendered such eminent service upon many occasions during the war.

NEBRASKA A STATE.—The bill for the admission to the Union of the State of Nebraska has now passed both the Senate and House over the veto of President JOHNSON. We think that no unprejudiced man will doubt that some of the President's objections to the creation of the State, at this time, were well taken, and that, on many grounds, it would have been better for the country that Nebraska should have been retained for some time longer under territorial government. We do not know that it necessarily follows that Congress will also admit Colorado over the President's veto. That Territory has not even a half of the limited population required by law for a new State, and there is no reason, in party or in politics, that demands its admission.

PENNY WISE POLICY.—There is a great deal of complaint about the shabby way in which Congress has acted in the matter of the Paris Exhibition. If it were because of the carrying out of a rigid system of retrenchment and economy in regard to all the expenditures of the Government, the complaint would find few backers. But when we observe the way in which public money is squandered in hundreds of directions, and in hundreds of foolish things, great and small, we do not doubt that there is reason for complaining of niggardliness in refusing to appropriate the small sum required to give our country a fair representation at this great Exposition of the world's industry and progress.

MR. DIXON'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The telegraphic version of the Southern Governors' amendment, as introduced to the Senate by Mr. DIXON, confined the first section to the words, "The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual;" whereas the document, as originally published, embodied an emphatic repudiation of the doctrine of secession. It appears from Mr. DIXON's remark in the Senate on Saturday that the Associated Press reporter omitted a sentence. The section reads:

"The Union under the Constitution is and shall be perpetual. No State shall pass any law or ordinance to secede or withdraw from the Union, and any such law or ordinance shall be null and void."

Delegates to the St. Louis Convention—Political.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to attend the Convention at St. Louis, in reference to the improvement of the Mississippi River, leave to-morrow by rail.

The Radicals held a meeting to-night to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Nashville.

A Town in Louisiana Destroyed by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The town of Balize, at Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, well known as a pilot station by seamen, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $60,000. A number of families are rendered houseless.

WASHINGTON.

Possible Speedy Reconstruction of the Southern States—Howell Cobb and the Southern Plan—The Cabinet Unanimously Opposed to the Military Government Bill—The Custom-House Frauds and the New-Orleans Riot—The Amended Tax Bill—Duties on Foreign Publications.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The gentlemen who have been some days engaged in efforts to bring about an adjustment of the reconstruction differences between Congress and the Southern States upon the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, are now energetically prosecuting their work with members of Congress. From present appearances, it is not improbable that an adjustment of these differences will be accomplished by the middle of this week. As the matter now stands it would appear that the Southern men propose to make all the concessions that are asked by a majority of Congressmen, save the adoption by themselves of the disability section in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. It is understood they will give the negroes suffrage in such form as may be dictated by this majority in Congress, and they will be content with any legal enactment by Congress which shall disqualify the leaders in the rebellion from holding Federal offices. They seek to be released from themselves embodying the third section in the form of a constitutional amendment. If this sole difficulty can be removed, all else demanded of the Southern States will be promptly adopted by them. It is understood that the President will approve such legislation looking to this end as may be adopted by Congress. The statement that HOWELL COBB has had anything to do with these movements, or was directly or indirectly a party to the preparation of the plan of the Southern Governors, published a few days ago, is utterly untrue. Mr. COBB has not been consulted in the matter.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Military Reconstruction Bill will come up again to-morrow, after the morning hour, as unfinished business, and the various amendments that have been offered will be voted upon. The bill cannot pass without material amendment.

THE CABINET AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

It is understood that the members of the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to the Military Government Bill for the South now before the House.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Mr. HULBURD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, sought to make his report to the House yesterday on the management of the Boston Custom-house, but objection being made by Mr. PLANTS, of Ohio, the report was not received. Mr. HULBURD will present it again to-morrow, and call for a suspension of the rules, if necessary. He will also, if necessary, inform the House that the objection on Saturday was inspired by the presence on the floor of the House of an officer whose name happens to be associated with a transaction commented on in the report. This report relates almost entirely to the well-known Williams wine case, and portrays, without undue severity of language, the character of the transaction of the Custom-house officers in connection therewith. The report on the New-York Custom-house cannot be ready for some days yet. Some recent discoveries have been made, and some proceedings are now going on which will add piquancy and interest to the disclosures which will be made.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT INVESTIGATION.

The New-Orleans Riot Investigating Committee expect to be able to get in their report to-morrow. It embraces a bill to reorganize the State Government of Louisiana, which, in effect, is similar to that proposed by Gen. BANKS, differing materially only in the fact that it provides for the appointment of officers for the new organization by the President, and provides that rebels shall be enfranchised by going through a naturalization process, taking out papers from United States Courts. The plan meets with favor from some of the Louisiana loyalists here, but a majority of them prefer the Banks proposition. Mr. BOYER, the Democratic member of the Committee, will submit a minority report, differing very essentially from the conclusions of the majority.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Tax Bill to-morrow. The principal changes recommended will be the reduction of the Income tax to five per cent. Several important additions to the list of exemptions and amendments to the whisky sections, designed to secure to the Government a more certain collection of the revenue on this article.

TARIFF ON FOREIGN BOOKS.

A very earnest effort is being made by certain book publishers in New-York to get an increase of the tariff on foreign books. Among those in favor of this are Messrs. SHELDON, GEORGE W. APPLETON and J. W. HARPER, Jr., of New-York. Mr. CHAS. SCRIBNER, of New-York, is also here, working effectively against this unjust claim.

THE PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIANS.

Hon. W. P. DOLE, Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has written a letter to Senator DOOLITTLE, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the House Committee, demanding of them that inasmuch as they included Senator NESMITH's Sub-Committee report, charging him and his administration with fraud, in the purchase of supplies for Indians on the Pacific Coast; in their general report they shall also publish the evidence taken to sustain the charges. In reply, they state that the evidence referred to exonerates Mr. DOLE from all blame, and admit that no frauds were perpetrated. It turns out that a portion of the goods, the purchase of which in New-York is complained of by Senator NESMITH, were bought there on his own recommendation. It is also shown that at the time the purchases were made the Pacific coast merchants refused to take greenbacks, and therefore the Bureau bought in Atlantic cities, and in reality saved money instead of squandering it. The correspondence will be published.

COL. HILLYER COMMISSIONED.

Col. HILLYER yesterday received his commission as special Revenue Agent at New-York, and left last evening for that City to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

SECRETARY STANTON'S RECEPTION.

The fashionable season here is drawing to a close. The last reception of the Secretary of War and Mrs. STANTON, on Saturday evening, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of the most distinguished people now in this city. There is no mansion in Washington where more delightful social reunions are held than that of the Secretary of War.

PERSONAL.

The city is still very full of strangers, among whom are nearly all the officeholders whose names have recently been rejected by the Senate.

Reduced Taxation Proposed—The Freedmen in Virginia—American Farm Labor—Contract Awarded.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The Committee of Ways and Means will probably to-morrow report the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill. It is based on the theory of getting rid of the general tax on manufacturing at the earliest possible moment, but the wants of the Government this year will not permit it to be done at once. Hence the principle is to be gradual in its operation. To partially carry out the object, the Committee propose to exempt from tax all articles which enter largely into the cost of living; for instance, salt, leather and tin, earthen pottery and hollow ware, are all exempted, as are also hoes, rakes, scales, all steam and horse engines, all drain, gas or water pipes of iron, wood or other material; all clothing made from articles subject to tax, drawers and shirts, and other such articles, woven or knit, are not, however, exempt from tax, in cases where a tax has not been paid on the raw material. Advertisements are to be relieved from the tax. Many manufactures which are now taxed two per cent are to be free from tax. Among these are all glue and varnish, and all wagons, drays and trucks, costing less than $200, used for freighting purposes. Butter and cheese are to be free from tax. A section is added to avoid a duplication of taxes, so that where there is a tax on the raw material there shall not be another tax on the manufactured article in its various forms. The tax is to be either on the raw material or on the manufactured article. A large number of articles are to be exempt from tax because the expense of collection is not equivalent to the receipts therefrom. The bill also proposes in this and other ways to reduce the labor of Assessors and the duties of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The tax is to be removed from match-boxes, but the stamp is to be attached for the matches. Boxes or other packages, or bottles, are also exempted where their contents are taxed. The Committee propose, in addition to dry casks and barrels, to exempt all other casks, barrels or other cooperage, including oil, liquor, meat and fish barrels and casks. The tax on raw cotton remains as now provided by law. The tax on cane sugar is placed at a uniform rate of one cent per pound. This will be a relief to the planters of Louisiana. The tax remains the same on liquors or distilled spirits, but the license for distilling is increased from $100 to $500. The provision relating to distillation from grape, apple and peach remains unchanged; but brandy made from grapes is to be fifty cents a gallon. The income tax is to be on the amount in excess over $1,000 instead of $600, and at a uniform rate of five per centum. The rent, taxes, insurance and repairs of all kinds are to be taken out of the income. So in effect the income is to be exempt to an average amount of $1,500. In addition there is a new provision for the collection of the tax on spirits of an "iron-clad" character. Where the present law says a fine or imprisonment, the present bill visits both on the convicted offender; and where it says the imprisonment shall not exceed two or three years, the bill provides the imprisonment shall not be less than two or three years, nor more than four years. Other sections have been added to prevent fraud, such as the following:

"When an article is offered for sale at less than the amount of tax, this fact is to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that it has not paid the tax, and is, therefore, subject to seizure."

THE VIRGINIA FREEDMEN.

A report received from the Freedmen's Bureau, from the Assistant Superintendent of Fairfax County, dated Vienna, Va., 2d inst., states: "Fair contracts for the ensuing year have pretty generally been effected, and there is now very little surplus labor in the county. A growing disposition to cultivate lands upon shares is manifested, and those who were industrious last year find very little difficulty in obtaining land again."

AMERICAN FARM LABOR.

The report of Agriculture for January contains an elaborate compilation of the statistics of the wages of farm labor throughout the country. It is based on the original returns from every State in the Union, almost every country being represented in a portion of them. It also includes the Territories. The average rate of wages for white labor, without board, is made $28 per month; $15 50 per month with board. The average rate of freedmen's labor is $16; with board furnished, $9 75. The highest rate for States is in California, which is about $45. Massachusetts pays the next highest, $38. The average rate for the Eastern States is $33 30. In the Middle States $30 07. In the Western States $28 90. In the Southern States, for freedmen, $16. The increase in the price of labor since 1860 is about 50 per cent. Since 1835, upon CAREY's estimate, 70 per cent. The rate of wages, with board, of the States forming the belt from Pennsylvania to Iowa, varies but 24 cents.; ranging from $18 72 to $18 96.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for engraving the illustrations accompanying the report of the Commissioners of Patents has been awarded to E. R. JEWETT & Co., of Buffalo, to be executed in their new style of relief line engraving. The award was made on the ground of the superior character of their work over all competing specimens offered. The number of patents to be engraved is something over 8,000, larger than during any previous year. The Patent Office is the only self-sustaining branch of the Government. The fund now on hand, after paying the entire expense of the officer, is $280,000, all paid by inventors.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

A paragraph was recently telegraphed that Colorado furnished nearly twice as many troops during the late war as Nebraska. This was an error. Nebraska, as appears from official data, sent 698 more troops to the field than Colorado. It has been ascertained that Nebraska has about 100,000 inhabitants, and this number is increasing rapidly. Gen. THAYER, one of the Senators elect, was on the floor when the House passed the bill for the admission of the new State over the President's veto, and received the congratulations of his Republican friends. This gentleman worked earnestly and assiduously to secure this result.

MR. PEABODY'S MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Some of the newspapers in printing Mr. PEABODY's late letter have unintentionally omitted the words, "Southern and," the letter stating that the income of his gift is to be applied to the promotion and encouragement of education, &c., among the young of the more destitute of the Southern and Southwestern States.

INVESTIGATION ASKED.

The accusation made by the Mexican Legation against the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company has been met by the President of the Company in the form of a petition to Congress to investigate the allegations of the Legation. It is understood that the petition, which will be presented to Congress to-morrow, denies *in toto* all the charges, and puts ROMERO, CORLIES & Co. on the defensive, and asks the guarantee of the 50,000,000 of Mexican bonds held by the Company.

CONGRESSMEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a call signed by about sixty members of the Senate and House of Representatives, a meeting was held last evening at the Senate Reception Room, for the purpose of organizing a Congressional Temperance Society. The pledges of the National Temperance Society were adopted and the following officers elected: President, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts; Vice-Presidents, Hon. W. S. Willey, of West Virginia, and Hon. H. Price, of Iowa; Secretary, Hon. Sidney Perham, of Maine; Executive Committee, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Hon. J. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York; Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois; Hon J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire. It was agreed to hold a public temperance meeting at the Capital on Sunday evening, Feb. 17.

MASONIC EXCURSION PARTY.

A delegation of Washington Masons left here to-day for Columbia, S. C., by the Atlantic Coast line, via Wilmington, the facilities of that road having been extended to them by the general agent, W. J. WALKER, who will accompany the party. The object in visiting Columbia is to present a superior and costly set of jewels to their brother Masons of that city.

The Military Reconstruction Bill—Remarks of Hon. J. A. Garfield.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Hon. J. A. GARFIELD's remarks upon the House Military Bill for the Southern States, as reported in yesterday's paper, does not give the tone of his speech, and as there is general misapprehension as to the tenor of his remarks, we give his speech entire as reported in the *Globe*:

Mr. GARFIELD said: Mr. Speaker, in the short time allowed me I can say but very little. But I want to call the attention of the House to two or three points which, in my judgment, stand out prominently, and which should control our action upon this measure.

And first, I call attention to the fact that from the collapse of the rebellion to the present hour the Congress of the United States has undertaken to restore the States lately in rebellion by coöperation with their people, and that our efforts in that direction have proved a complete and disastrous failure. We commenced, Sir, by waiving nine-tenths of all the powers we had over these people under the influence of mercy. It was clearly the right of the victorious

Government to indict, try, convict, and hang every rebel traitor in the South for their bloody conspiracy against the Republic.

In accordance with a law passed by the First Congress that met under the Constitution, and approved by Washington, we might have punished with death by hanging every rebel of the South. We might have confiscated the last dollar of the last rebel to aid in paying the cost of the war. Or adopting a more merciful policy, we might have declared that no man who voluntarily went into the rebellion should ever again enjoy the rights of a citizen of the United States. They had forfeited every right of citizenship by becoming traitors and public enemies. What the conquering sovereign would do with them was for Congress to declare.

Now, with all these powers in its hands, Congress declared that it would do nothing for vengeance, but everything for liberty and safety. The representatives of the nation said to the people of the South, join with us in giving liberty and justice to that race which you have so long outraged, make it safe for free loyal men to live among you, bow to the authority of our common country, and we will forgive the carnage, the desolation, the losses, and the unutterable woes you have brought upon the nation, and you shall come back to your places in the Union with no other personal disability than this: that your leaders shall not again rule us except by the consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. That was the proposition which this Congress submitted during its las session; and I am here to affirm to-day that so magnanimous, so merciful a proposition has never been submitted by a sovereignty to rebels since the day when God offered forgiveness to the fallen sons of men.

The Constitutional Amendment did not come up to the full height of the great occasion; it did not meet all that I desired in the way of guarantees to liberty; but if the rebel States had adopted it as Tennessee did, I should have felt bound to let them in on the same terms prescribed for Tennessee. I have also been in favor of waiting, to give them full time to deliberate and act. They have deliberated; they have acted. The last one of the sinful ten has at last, with contempt and scorn, flung back into our teeth the magnanimous offer of a generous nation. It is now our turn to act. They would coöperate with us in rebuilding what they destroyed. We must remove the rubbish and rebuild from the bottom.

Whether they are willing or not we must compel obedience to the Union, and demand protection for its humblest citizen wherever the flag floats. We must so exert the power of the nation that it shall be deemed both safe and honorable to have been loyal in the midst of treason. We must see to it that the frightful carnival of blood now raging in the South shall continue no longer.

We must make it possible for the humblest citizen of the United States—from whatever State he may come—to travel in safety from the Ohio River to the Gulf. In short, we must plant liberty on the ruins of Slavery and establish law and peace where anarchy and violence now reign. I believe, Sir, the time has come when we must lay the heavy hand of military authority upon these rebel communities, and hold them in its grasp till their madness is past, and until "clothed and in their right minds" they come bowing to the authority of the Union, and taking their places loyally in the family circle of the States.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am aware that this is a severe and stringent measure. I do not hesitate to say that I give my assent to its main features with many misgivings. I am not unmindful of the grave suggestions of the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Raymond) in reference to the history of such legislation in other countries and other ages. I remember, too, that upon the walls of Imperial Rome, a Prætorean guard announced that the world was for sale to the highest bidder, and that the legions knocked down the Imperial purple to Nebo, the highest bidder. I beg to remind the gentleman that this is not a proposition to commit the liberties of the Republic into the hands of the military. It is a new article of war commanding the army to return to its work of putting down the rebellion—by maintaining the honor and keeping the peace of the nation. If the officers of our army should need such a suggestion, let them remember that no people on the face of the earth have shown themselves so able to pull down their idols as the American people. However much honored and beloved a man may be, if the day ever comes when he shows himself untrue to liberty they will pluck him out of their very hearts and trample him indignantly under their feet. We have seen this in the military history of the last five years, and in the political history of the last campaign.

Now, we propose for a short time to assign our army to this duty for the specific and beneficent purposes—namely, to keep the peace until we can exercise the high functions enjoined upon us in the Constitution, of giving to these States republican governments based upon the will of the whole loyal people. The Generals of our army enjoy in a wonderful degree the confidence of the nation, but if for any cause the most honored among them should lay his hands unlawfully upon the liberty of the humblest citizen he would be trampled under the feet of millions of indignant freemen. We are not, as some gentlemen seem to suppose, stretching out helpless hands to the army for aid, but we are commanding them, as public servants, to do this work in the interest of liberty.

I have spoken only of the general purpose of this bill. I now desire to say that I am not satisfied with the manner in which it is proposed to pass it through this House. I demand that it be opened for amendment as well as discussion. I will not consent that any one man or committee in this House shall frame a bill of this importance, and compel me to vote for or against it without an opportunity to suggest amendments to its provisions. However unimportant my own opinions may be, other men shall not do my thinking for me. There are some words which I want stricken out of this bill, and some limitations I want added. I at least shall ask that they be considered. I trust the gentleman who has the bill in charge will allow a full trial of proposals for change, and that the bill, properly guarded, may become a law.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHETS.

The Lower Part of Norwich, Conn., Inundated—Great Damage to Mills Railroads and Other Property—Many Dams Swept Away.

Norwich, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 10.

The heavy rains of Saturday and Saturday night have swollen the streams in this vicinity to an almost unprecedented height. The Shetucket and Thames at this place have overflowed their banks, and the lower part of the city is inundated. The connection track between the New-London, Northern and Worcester Railroads has been submerged, and in some places completely torn up, so that the Boston train, Saturday night, was compelled to land passengers at Allyn's Point, where they took the steamer.

The dams in the Yantic, Shetucket and Quinebaug have sustained severe damage, and at several places been carried away entirely. One hundred and fifty feet of the new dam at Occum, five miles above Norwich, has been carried away. Two large holes have been made in the dam at Sprague & Obernam's paper mills; and half of King's woolen mill at Eagleville has been carried away. The dams at Danielsonville and Plainfield have been totally destroyed—the latter carrying away six bridges in its progress.

Sturtevant's mill, on the Yantic, is considerably damaged by the water and floating ice, which swept through the lower story. At Montville, seven miles below Norwich, the dam of the Pequot Company has been swept away and the mill itself damaged to the amount of $14,000 to $19,000. The amount of damage to mills and mill property in this vicinity cannot be estimated yet, but, so far as heard from, will not fall short of $150,000.

Great Fall of Rain in Rhode Island—The Worst Freshet for Thirty Years.

Providence, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The heavy rain of Saturday night carried off most of the remaining snow, and caused a damaging flood in all our mill streams, surpassing everything of the kind since 1837. Dams and bridges are carried away in various parts of the State, and many mills and mill tenements were partially submerged. The Air Line Railroad bridge, near Woonsocket, is partially swept away. The loss by the flood in this vicinity may reach one or two hundred thousand dollars.

The *Journal* reports the fall of rain on Friday and Saturday night of four and fifteen-hundredths inches.

Rise in the Lehigh River—Bridge Swept Away.

Allentown, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 10.

Lehigh River rose several feet and Old Bridge was carried away last night.

Chemical Works at Baltimore Burned—Six Persons Drowned—Marine Intelligence.

Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The chemical works of Messrs. Davidson & Co. were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $23,000, in city offices.

The steamship *Liberty* sailed on Saturday for New-Orleans, with a large cargo and about sixty first-class passengers. Also sailed, steamer *Kalorama* for New-York. Arrived, steamers *Fannie*, from Savannah, and *State of Maryland* from Richmond.

The Bay Line on Saturday dispatched the steamers *George Leary*, *Thomas Kelso* and *Adelaide* for Norfolk, all loaded with freight.

More cotton and other produce are at Norfolk awaiting shipment than was ever known before.

A heavy northwest storm set in on Saturday night, during which a boat was capsized in the harbor and six persons were drowned. The particulars of the disaster and the names of the victims have not yet been ascertained.

Brewery Burned in Philadelphia—Ice in the Delaware.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The brewery of C. Kittmyer, corner of Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, was burned this morning. A large quantity of beer and malt was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the Royal and other companies.

After a very heavy rain last night, the weather suddenly became very cold; the mercury is 24°. To-day it is clear, with a strong northwest wind.

The ice in the Delaware has broken up and blown over to the Jersey shore. Eighty vessels are anchored at Newcastle, and will be up to-morrow.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Friday, Feb. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following

TREASURE LIST:

Panama R. R. Co.	$13,011 28	Wells Fargo & Co.	$49,174 46
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	30,243 94	Lees & Waller	459,307 03
Eugene Kelly & Co.	106,000 00	Miller & Houghton	550 00
Wm. Schall & Co.	7,300 45	Flint & Hall	2,500 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	119,940 53	Total	$788,027 69

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Difficulty Between Mr. Burton and President Mosquera—Further Particulars—The Death of Mr. Little—The Last Interoceanic Enterprise—Naval Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Feb. 1, 1867.

We have no news of special interest from Bogota, save that Mr. Burton, United States Minister, had not made up his quarrel with President Mosquera, and had fully determined to quit the capital. He is expected at Aspinwall on the 3d inst. In the correspondence, Mr. Burton declares that he has ceased to hold diplomatic intercourse with the Colombian Government, simply because it appeared to be the determination of that Government not to treat with his Legation on the terms and in accordance with the usages observed by powerful friends. He could neither get his letters answered nor get an interview with the President to find out the reason for such neglect.

Mr. Burton has left the interests of his countrymen in the hands of Señor Manuel Freyre, Minister from Peru. The Colombian Secretary of State, Señor Rojas Garrido, had addressed Señor Freyre a note, in which he asked him to use his good offices to restore the *entente cordiale* between Mr. Burton and the President; but Señor Freyre replies that although Mr. Burton holds no animosities against the Government of Colombia—that although personally he had been the subject of the most delicate attentions, both on the part of the President and his Ministers, yet he has already placed the matter of settlement out of his own hands into that of his Government, to which he has furnished the most ample proof of the correctness of his charge, that, in his official capacity, himself as well as his country has been treated with disrespect. But you have had most of this before, and probably the Washington newspaper correspondents "have it by heart."

The city was surprised on the 29th with the announcement of the death of Dr. Wm. B. Little, United States Consul. He had been sick only three days—had called no physician—and yet it is said he died of yellow fever. He succeeded Col. Alex. R. McKee in this Consulate about a year and a half ago. He was much esteemed for his kindness of heart and mild disposition in private life and for his honesty and uprightness as a public officer. Dr. Little served in the early part of the war as Assistant-Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac. The office, I believe, is in charge of Mr. Gamble, United States Vice-Consul.

The last interoceanic canal enterprize has "bursted up," and, as usual, the two parties—for there are always two parties in the persons sent out to get up the nice colored maps, and bring down the 800 feet levels into 50—have picked a quarrel in the newspapers, under which to retire in good order. The friends of Messrs. Spooner and Davidson here say they quit the expedition because they feared M. A. de Gogorza, the discoverer of the route, to be a humbug; that he never crossed the country as he averred he did, &c., &c. M. Gogorza replies that Spooner and Davidson, when they left Panama for New-York, admitted to him that they thought he was a gentleman, and no humbug, and that they had more confidence than ever in his statements. At any rate, the canal is not made yet. Would it not be well for the speculators about the United States, who are fiddling about this thing, which they never expect even to initiate, to turn their surplus energies toward the speedy construction of the great Pacific Railroad?

President Olarte, of this State, and retinue, accompanied by sixty soldiers, has gone to Chiriqui, and will make the "tour of the State." We do this sort of thing in style here. So the tax-payers think.

The double-ender *Mackinaw* has left Aspinwall for the West Indies. The *Saco* still remains in port.

MEXICO.

Letter from President Juarez—The Arrest of Ortega.

Washington, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The following is an extract of a letter recently received in this city from President Juarez, dated at Durango on the 12th ult.:

Gonzales Ortega came to the State of Zacatecas, and Gen. Arega, in performance of his duty, arrested him on the 9th inst., and sent him well escorted to the disposal of the Federal Government. A sufficient force left here to meet Ortega on the way and conduct him to the City of San Luis Potosi to be tried there. President Juarez states that he would leave Durango for Zacatecas on the 14th ult., and would remain only two or three days in the latter city, proceeding on his journey to the City of Mexico by the way of San Luis Potosi.

CANADA.

Fenian Prisoners—New Trials Requested.

Toronto, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

To-day Mr. McKenzie made application in the Court of Queen's Bench for new trials in the cases of Kennedy and McGrath, two Fenians convicted at the last assizes. The learned Judges have the application under consideration, and will give judgment early next week.

Ottawa, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The discount on American invoices for the week is 26 per cent.

Thermometer 43° above; heavy fog and drizzling rain; snow melting rapidly.

MISSOURI.

Suits for Damages—Proposed Legislation Respecting Railroads and Texas Cattle.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The *Republican's* St. Joseph's Special says that Isaac Rosenthal, who was recently tried for attempting to blow up his store in that city, with gunpowder, has commenced suit against John Demond, the owner of the building, for $20,000 damages, alleging that Demond arranged the whole plot to compel him (Rosenthal) to vacate the premises.

Gen. Bradshaw, late candidate for County Collector for Buchanan County, has brought suit against W. M. Sherman, County Clerk, for violation of the law in throwing out legal votes enough in the late election to elect his own party candidate. Gen. Bradshaw claims $20,000 damages.

Resolutions were introduced into the State Senate yesterday, declaring all railroad consolidations in this State which have not been approved by the General Assembly null and void, and calling for the passage of a law to regulate freight and passenger rates, and for the protection of the rights of the people.

A bill was introduced into the House to prohibit the driving of Texas cattle through the State, on the ground of there being contagious diseases with them.

Pork-House in Missouri Burned—Losses and Insurance.

St. Louis, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The large pork-house of D. Pinger & Co., in St. Joseph, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The meat destroyed was valued at $65,000, covered by insurance. The building was valued at $25,000; partially insured. The following companies are the principal losers: Phœnix, of Hartford, $16,000; Putnam, of Hartford, $9,000; Manhattan, $5,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $8,700; Lorillard, $6,400; Ætna, of Hartford, $6,000; Metropolitan, $6,000; Arctic, $5,000; Phœnix, of New-York, $9,300. Other companies are losers to smaller amounts. The aggregate insurance amounts to $81,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Railroad Accident in Kentucky.

Louisville, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The passenger train which left Nashville at noon for Louisville accidentally ran off the track near Franklin, Ky. One passenger car and the baggage car were thrown down an embankment and broken to pieces. There were but few passengers on the train, some of whom were hurt, but not seriously. The conductor, baggage-master and brakeman were badly hurt.

Great Fire in Mobile—A Whole Square Destroyed—Loss $800,000.

Mobile, Ala., Sunday, Feb. 10.

Another very large, the most disastrous fire since 1837, occurred last night. A whole square of the principal business houses, situated in the heart of the city, bounded by Water, Dauphin, St. Francis and Commerce-streets, with the exception of two buildings, were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $800,000; insured for $600,000.

The principal sufferers are R. E. Smith, Marshall & Co., Jackson, Burns & Goode, Freeman & Fosdick, M. Forscheimer, grocers; McKindley & Boone, F. W. Olliers, Goode & Labuyssa, cotton factors; Buck, Kendall & Co., Clark & Co., Dubose & Co., druggists; Elder & Eslaver, wholesale hardware; W. H. Crocheron, Stetson & Co., Brood & Shoe, dealers; Jewell & Co., Aiteroman, clothing; Arnold, hat dealer; Benson, Soge & Co., saddlers; W. F. Tirwitt, crockery. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

Steamers Sailed from New-Orleans—Ristori Arrived.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Sailed, steamer *George Washington*, for New-York; steamer *St. Thomas*, for Liverpool. The French corvette *Rescendor* sailed for Vera Cruz with official telegrams.

Ristori, with her company, has arrived. She opens her engagement at the French Opera House on Thursday, as *Medea*. The sensation is great and the sale of tickets brisk.

Destructive Fires at Rutland, Vt.

Rutland, Vt., Sunday, Feb. 10.

The steam saw-mill and adjoining buildings connected with the marble works of Sheldon & Slassons, at West Rutland, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000 or $30,000; insured for $15,000.

The gas works of the Rutland Gas Light Company were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $3,000; covered by insurance.

Movements of Hon. L. D. Campbell.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, left here this evening for a short visit to his family in Ohio, some of whom are sick, this city being his temporary residence. He expects to return in a few days and await instructions from the State Department as to Mexican affairs.

Treasure from Oregon—Congressman Mallory En Route to Washington.

San Francisco, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Portland, Oregon, with $94,000 in treasure, has arrived.

Rufus Mallory, Congressman elect from Oregon, was a passenger *en route* to Washington.

Large Fire in Mobile—Loss $100,000.

Mobile, Saturday, Feb. 9.

A destructive fire occurred to-night on the corner of Commerce and St. Louis streets, burning the stores occupied by J. Jonas, liquor-dealer; Landis, Young & Co., grocers; Ogletree & Co., John E. Curran & Co., and Hudson, Byron & Co., cotton factors. Loss, $100,000.

Church Burned in Charlestown, Mass.

Boston, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The Trinity Methodist Church in Charlestown was burned to the ground this morning. The loss was total and amounts to $35,000. Some neighboring dwelling-houses were partially burned, swelling the loss to $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Disaster in Baltimore Harbor.

Baltimore, Sunday, Feb. 10.

James Young, Joshua Davis and Wm. Cadell, ferrymen, and James Clemmens, Thos. Holt and Mr. Hagan, passengers, are supposed to have lost their lives on the ferryboat which was capsized in the harbor last night.

Passage of a Relief Bill by the North Carolina Legislature.

Raleigh, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Legislature to-day passed the Relief Bill. It staves off the payment of a debt twelve months.

Sailing of the Damascus.

Portland, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at midnight for Liverpool. Wind west-northwest and clear.

Weather Reports.

Boston, Sunday, Feb. 10.

There has been a great change in the weather to-day. At 12 o'clock the thermometer was 12° above zero.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Feb. 9.

A drivilling snow storm, which has prevailed since last night with high wind, is clearing and becoming quite cold. The barometer 29.36 and rising; thermometer, 16° and falling steadily.

Oswego, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The weather for the past few days has been mild and Spring like, with occasional showers. The snow is fast disappearing. At nightfall there was a heavy fog with lightning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Once more we have an Italian opera. Not an old affair, with its traditions and vanities of reputation, and belief in everything old—even chorus singers; but a bran new concern. We had the pleasure, a few days since, to refer to it. We mentioned that Signor Antonio L. Mora was the *impressario*, and that he would, in fact, conduct personally in the orchestra. To-night the first representation is given at the French Theatre, in West Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The opera is "La Traviata"—a work which derives its interest mainly from the *caste*. The latter, although not entirely new, is interesting. We need not remind our readers, or startle the rest of the world, by saying that the interest of this touching lyric drama depends almost wholly on the lady who sustains the *rôle* of *Violetta*. We have had great *artistes* in it, and the success has always been in proportion to their greatness. Mme. Altieri, who is the *prima donna* that Signor Antonio L. Mora has been fortunate enough to secure, has already made a career in the part. It is regarded, we are told by cotemporary critics, as one of her best. Signor Fortuna, late of the Bateman troupe, is the *Germont*. Here again we have an interesting event, inasmuch as it is the gentleman's first appearance in opera. Of his agreeable ability in the concert room we have had frequent occasion to speak. It will, we hope, be our opportunity to-night to record his successful entry on a new career. Signor Irfre, the tenor, is known to every one. It is only necessary to say that his voice will sound better in the French Theatre than it did in the Academy of Music, and even in the latter establishment it was acceptable to the *habitues*. The chorus and orchestra will be under the personal supervision, direction and control of Signor Mora, the new *impressario*, to whom we wish all good speed.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are not materially different from those of last Monday—when many changes were made—except at the New-York Theatre. The spectacular drama seems to have run its course there, and the directors once more return to "the legitimate." The piece chosen for the moral opportunity is the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." In the distribution of the parts we notice the names of Mr. G. H. Clarke, (new,) Mr. Jamison, Mrs. Jamison, (new,) Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Mr. Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Youmans and Mr. Mark Smith. The drama has been prepared with care, and has always been a favorite with the public. It will, undoubtedly, attract attention. At Wallack's Theatre "A Dangerous Game" still continues to be safe enough. It is an excellent play, splendidly produced, and magnificently acted. We have yet much to say on the subject, and shall speedily return to it. At the Winter Garden Mr. Booth goes on with his performance of *Shylock*. The play has never been put on the stage with such conscientious regard to details. At Niblo's Garden "the cry is still they come," and hence the "Black Crook" is retained. At the Olympic Theatre the "Merry Wives of Windsor"—to which we refer elsewhere—is repeated. At Barnum's Museum Mr. Brougham's new and striking spectacle of the "Christian Martyrs" enters its second week. It is acted and produced well. At the Bowery Theatre Mr. Whalley appears in seven characters. We despair of saying what they are, but the plays are the "Dykes of France" and "Nick of the Woods." At the French Theatre to-morrow (Tuesday) night "La Papillone" will be given, by request, for the third and last time. At the New-York Circus there is yet a new programme, and at the Minstrels' halls up and down town there are novelties which are explicitly detailed in the regular column. To-morrow night Mme. Parepa sings for the first time in Newark at Library Hall.

The grand Bal de l'Opera takes place at the Academy of Music on Friday, March 1, and inaugurates Mr. Maretzek's tenure of that establishment. The building, we are glad to say, progresses rapidly towards completion, and will unquestionably be ready by the day advertised. Every one will remember the sensation created by the opera ball last season; the excitement that prevailed on the subject of tickets; the absurd premium at which many were sold. It was conceded, we believe, to have been the finest entertainment of the season. It was characterized, too, by special features which attracted attention. The ball this year, as it was last, is under the best of management. The Committee is composed entirely of our leading men, whose presence is a guarantee that everything will be in the right style. There will again be several new and entertaining features—unrevealed until now. The orchestras, as before, will be of colossal proportions, and will be conducted by Mr. Carl Bergmann, Mr. E. Grill and Mr. Grafulla. But in the matter of tickets it has been found advisable to limit the sale to one thousand. Our friends, therefore, who know a member of the Committee or the Director would do well to apply at once. It is only in this way that the treasure can be obtained. Let us add, as a matter of absolute fact, uninteresting in itself, but essential to history, that ten dollars will be required for a lady and gentleman, and five dollars each for such extra ladies as the season and the crop permit.

Mr. Grover is succeeding well, but not greatly, with his German opera. The activity which has been displayed during the past week justifies more than ordinary support, and would, we think, have received it had the weather been steady or the roads passable. On those days when nature suspended her functions and Judge Whiting resumed his—the one to make, the other to clear away dirt—the house was invariably crowded. The representations have been characterized by evident and worthy effort. The artists have tried to do their best, and the manager in the matter of orchestra and chorus has fully sustained them. The company—in numbers, strength and intent—is the best we have ever had in New-York—and as a stranger we should give it welcome. "William Tell" was produced last week with marked success. The first act was rendered very finely, and the orchestra throughout was excellent. "Faust" was the next attraction. Hermanns Freiderici, Himmer and Wm. Formes composed the quartet. It would be difficult to find a better even in Germany. On Saturday, Nicolai's charming opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" was brought out, and was received with a favor which justifies its repetition to-night. It will be seen that hard work has been done at the Olympic. Mr. Grover does not, however, propose to relax. To-morrow night he brings out Wagner's opera of "Tannhauser." The work is interesting, controversially and otherwise. A few years ago the friends of Wagner were intent on finding his elevation. Perhaps they placed it too high. The public is now interested in discovering his level, but we are sure they will not put it too low. It is certain, at all events, that no one can afford to ignore an influence so potent as that of Wagner, and to the cool observer, as to the hasty partisan, the opportunity will be offered to-morrow night of hearing a work that has been talked about almost sufficiently to produce locked-jaw.

The twenty-fourth Sunday concert last night brought out the usual brilliant audience, notwithstanding the cold and the wind. Mlle. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, and Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra were the artists who officiated on the occasion. It is needless to speak of their efforts. Everything passed off in the best possible manner. On Wednesday next the same artists sing at a popular concert. It will be an operatic night—the programme being made up of the best known pieces of the Italian, German and French operatic *repertoire*. The idea is a good one, and will unquestionably please the popular taste. On Tuesday evening Mr Harrison conveys his artists to Library Hall, Newark, where they will, we hope, be properly received and appreciated.

There are little things in all careers that mark the kindliness of those who take part in them, and show, so far as artists are concerned, that the applause and favor of the public do not weaken the impulses of the heart. We were gratified in being present on Thursday night at the Blind Asylum. The pupils of that establishment were assembled in the Chapel, and eagerly awaiting a musical entertainment. In due time Mlle. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, M. Carl Rosa, Mr. Theodore Thomas, Mr. Berdner and Mr. Colby made their appearance. A fine selection of pieces were interpreted by these artists in the best manner. They have never, we venture to say, sung or played to a more appreciative audience. As a return compliment to their visitors, the pupils sang two or three pieces, under the direction of their vocal teacher, Mr. Hensler. The general musical supervision of the Asylum is under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas.

Hartz—the inexhaustible—has produced a new feat this week. It is called "Proteus," and in its way is more startling than anything the Davenport Brothers ever attempted or could do. It is a closet trick, where people are confined and disappear in a manner that is perfectly mysterious—equaled only by the fashion in which they subsequently issue from a space that seems void and empty. Mr. Hartz studies his art with devotion, and hence all his illusions are given with rapidity and a rare cleanness of manipulation. The entertainment, apart from the trick to which we have referred, is excellent in the fullness and variety which it presents. The Hall, (Dodworth's,) we are glad to add, is crowded every night, weather permitting.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night Mr. L. F. Harrison repeats the "Wallace Night," which was so acceptable and pleasant on Wednesday last at Steinway Hall. The announcement tells its own story, and will suffice.

On Saturday night Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, the Director of the Conservatory of Music, was the recipient of a complimentary benefit at Irving Hall. It was tendered to him by the pupils and professors of the Conservatory. The night was execrable and the attendance small, but the compliment was completed in the handsomest manner by the presentation of a service of plate to Mr. Mollenhauer. The concert was good. Mme. Gazzaniga, who was announced to sing, being indisposed, could not do so. Miss Sterling, who is certainly one of the best artists now before the public, took her place, and fully satisfied the audience.

Messrs. Severini and Pease have arranged a series of five subscription concerts, to take place at Steinway Hall. The first is given to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. Miss Nettie Sterling is the vocalist, and Mr. G. W. Colby the accompanyist.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—This establishment has entered at last upon a course of uninterrupted industry. Almost every night its beautiful and spacious audience-room is used for some species of entertainment, and *matinées* will henceforth be frequent and profitable. To-night Mr. Harrison's admirable concert troupe, which so thoroughly satisfied an immense audience at the *matinée* of Saturday, will present an admirable programme, Mme. Parepa and Messrs. Hill, Mills and Rosa being the interpreters. Mr. Theodore Thomas will conduct his grand orchestra through the mazes of several favorite compositions, and the prospects indicate the most enjoyable evening of the series.

On Thursday night Max Maretzek proposes to give the "Barber of Seville," with Miss Kellogg, Baragli, Bellini and Ronconi in the cast. It can hardly be necessary to remind the public of the success achieved by the fair prima donna when the "Barber" was last played here. Baragli quite redeemed himself in critical favor, and the grotesque acting of Ronconi, full of inimitable by-play, reconfirmed his admirers in the opinion that it is one of his best parts.

On Friday night Lester Wallack will repeat the charming social comedy of "Ours," with the distribution that made its performance so effective on Friday evening last. It seems to us that the lesson taught by Mr. Wallack's experience at this house last week is most suggestive to the wondering mis-managers, who rush periodically and savagely to Brooklyn, shouting "Fe, fi, fo, fum, I smell the blood of a Brooklyn mon, and dead or alive I will have some." They apply their professional leeches, not to say suckers, and succeed in drawing the desired treasure once, possibly twice, but thenceforth and forever are regarded as swindlers and known as humbugs. On the contrary, having full faith in Mr. Wallack's promises, the people absolutely packed the Academy, and for several days beforehand not a ticket was to be had. The house was brilliant, the performance excellent, and the popular satisfaction entire. It was also demonstrative to the extent of half a dozen calls before the curtain, the enforcement of scene repetitions, and a final demand for a speech, as emphatic as complimentary. *Verb. sap*

Another Musical Enterprise.

Mr. H. L. Bateman will very soon depart for Europe in search of new artists and new musical attractions for this country. For two years past Mr. Bateman has kept before the public some of the best talent that Europe could give, and his success has been flattering and satisfactory. But, as we are ever craving novelty, he now goes over to bring celebrities who have never yet appeared in this country. The successful management of such an enterprise depends mainly upon the managing head, and calls for large experience, liberal outlay, or shrewd knowledge of public taste, and above all, a practical, matter-of-fact, Democratic way of handling the people. While Americans are never to be driven, they are always easily led, if one begins in the right way. The public is a good-natured creature, that loves to be flattered and caressed, and the manager who fully recognizes this universal weakness, or whatever one may call it, will have no difficulty in coaxing from the aforesaid public the patronage and the pay, which are the essential supports of artistic life. Mr. Bateman has reason to be proud of the success which has attended his concert campaigns for the last two seasons, and his friends and the public generally will cheerfully welcome his return with the world-renowned artists he is now going forth to engage.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Samuel Y. Munroe, D. D.

A brief paragraph in the Times of yesterday announced to our readers the sudden death of Rev. Samuel Y. Munroe, D. D., who was killed on Saturday at the Jersey City depot by falling beneath the cars, one of which, we believe, passed over his body. The deceased was admitted to the New-Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church as a preacher on trial, at its session in New-Brunswick, April, 1843, but where he was stationed does not appear in the minutes. In 1844 he traveled the Sweedsboro Circuit. At the Conference held in Mount Holly, in 1845, he was admitted into full connection and stationed at Salem, New-Jersey. He was returned to the same appointment 1846. In 1847-48, in Patterson; in 1849-50, in Newark; in 1851, at Princeton. He served as Presiding Elder several years; was named among the candidates for the Episcopacy in 1864; was appointed by the General Conference of 1864 as a member of the General Missionary Committee, and shortly afterward was appointed by the Bishops of the Church as Recording Secretary of the newly organized society for "Church extension." Upon this work he entered with his usual vigor and zeal, and was meeting with success beyond the highest expectation of the friends of the enterprise. On Sunday, the 27th ult., he preached in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, for the cause of "Church extension," and was on his way from Camden, New Jersey, to New York, with the intention of occupying one of the City pulpits, yesterday, for the same object, when the calamitous event occurred which removed him from the midst of a life of toil, such as few ministers have pursued with equal advantage to the Church of Christ. His family lives in Camden. His father resides in Mount Holly, N. J., where, we understand, the Doctor was born.

The path of the deceased has been that of the shining light, and has been brighter and brighter each day of his brief life. His sun has gone down while it was yet noon—he could not have been more than 45 years of age. He was highly esteemed among a large circle of friends, who will not soon forget his genial manner, his happy face, and many good qualities that endeared him to all who knew him. The Methodist Church has lost in him one of its strongest pillars.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.

In the Eighth-avenue.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the clothing store of S. Stone & Son, at No. 323 Eighth-avenue, caused by the bursting of a gas meter. The damage was not very great; fully insured in the Astor Insurance Company of this City.

At 9 o'clock last night, flames were seen issuing from the windows of the second story of the tenement-house No. 196 East Fourth-street, occupied by Frederick Kilderbrand. The wooden mantle-piece caught fire from the heat of the stove. The firemen were promptly on hand, and extinguished the fire before it had done any considerable damage. Insured for $400 in the Germania Company.

Another Fire in Eighth-avenue.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the cigar store kept by Mary McCluskey, at No. 851 Eighth-avenue. Cause, the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage about $50; fully insured.

The Excise Law.

At the Essex Market Court only one person was arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law, viz.: George Rupert, of No. 5 Avenue A, whom the officers charge with exposing liquors for sale on the Sabbath. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $100 to answer at Special Sessions.

At the Jefferson Market Court two cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were brought up—the one against Wm. Smith, of No. 94 Prince-street, and the other, J. Mullen, of No. 787 Washington-street. Both were held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

All the liquor saloons in the city were closed yesterday, the same as on the two or three previous Sundays, and there were consequently few arrests for intoxication or disorderly conduct. One man only is reported by the Police for keeping his place of business open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. His name is Henry Newhoff. He was arrested and committed for a hearing.

In the Eastern District, nearly every Sunday since the law went into operation, there has been on an average a half dozen arrests for its violation, or for drunkenness in the Eastern District, until yesterday, when there were no arrests for either offence.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY.

The following table presents the aggregate number of arrests made in this City yesterday. It is exceedingly gratifying to note that this record shows a decrease of twenty-one violations of the Excise Law, and fourteen cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct, as compared with last Sabbath's totals:

Precincts.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Precincts.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
3	—	2	14	3	—
4	8	1	17	5	3
6	3	—	18	—	2
9	1	1	21	1	2
10	1	—	22	3	1
11	—	3	27	—	22
13	1	—	29	1	1
			Total	27	38

Of the 22 arrests credited to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, 19 were of persons returning from New-Jersey by the Cortlandt-street ferry.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Serious Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.—About 4:20 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a young girl named Annie Cornett, aged about 16, attempted to cross the track of the New-Haven Railroad at the Morrisania Station, ahead of the 3:45 P. M. passenger train from New-York that was going up the road at the rate of about forty miles an hour, when her hoops caught on the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and she was thrown off on one side of the track and had three of her ribs broken. The train was stopped and backed down, when the conductor, Ward Nicolls, sent the injured girl in a carriage to her residence at Woodstock. Dr. Freeman, in attendance, thinks she will recover. It appears that the girl had purchased a ticket to go on the Harlem train to West Mount Vernon, and had been cautioned by the ticket agent not to cross the track until the New-Haven train had passed.

Arrivals in the City.—Count Lubersac, Paris, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. R. Arnold, U. S. Army, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. C. H. Morgan, U. S. Army, is at the Bancroft House. Gen. E. McCook, U. S. Army; Hon. G. Pratt, Pennsylvania; Rev. N. H. Schenck, Baltimore; W. F. Leach, Philadelphia; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, Colorado; Hon. A. Brandegee, Connecticut, and Hon. T. W. Park, Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. Avery, U. S. Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Com. J. M. Watson, U. S. Navy, is at the Astor House.

Low Tide.—The wind during yesterday was from W. N. W., blowing hard, and in consequence there were but few arrivals from sea. The tide was unusually low, making it difficult for the ferry-boats to effect their landings. The British steamship *Australasian* was telegraphed from the Highlands at 5:35 P. M., but had not come up to the City at a late hour, probably in consequence of the low water on the Bar.

Serenade to Assemblyman Sigerson.—On Saturday night the Phœnix Sængerbund, of Thirteenth Ward, proceeded to the house of Mr. Sigerson, No. 27 Lewis-street, and gave him the honor of a serenade. Mr. Sigerson responded to the compliment in appropriate terms.

Fatal Result of Playing with Firearms.—A boy named John H. F. Duseking, residing at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, was instantly killed while playing with a pistol belonging to his father. The ball entered the eye, passing into the brain.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all druggists.

A Bit of Paradox.—It is because everybody remembers the fragrance of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, that everybody is forgetting it.

Bradbury's
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.

Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, in consequence of continued ill-health, is compelled to close up his Piano-Forte Manufacturing business, and now offers for sale his establishment, in whole or in part.

The choicest of thoroughly seasoned lumber of every description, and all the requisites and implements for the manufacture of first-class instruments, together with the good will of the business, will be sold at a bargain.

PIANO-FORTES
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

The splendid stock of Pianos now on hand will be sold for cash at a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent. from regular prices until further notice. The reputation of these instruments is too well established to require further commendation here. No such opportunity has been offered the public for obtaining a truly first-class Piano-Forte at a medium price.

HENRY J. NEWTON & L. H. BIGLOW,
Business Agents, No. 427 Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Removal.—The Weed Sewing Machine Company have removed to their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

Building Lots near the Garden of Arts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, fine lots on 56th, 57th, 58th sts. and the 10th-av., commanding fine view of the Hudson River and surrounding country for miles. 57th-st. is the handsomest 100 feet street on the island, superbly paved with Belgian blocks.

MARRIED.

Carter—Youngs.—At the Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. T. F. Hildreth, Robert K. Carter, of Virginia, to Miss Anna M. Youngs, daughter of D. S. Youngs, Esq., New-York.

DIED.

Blydenburgh.—On Friday, Feb. 8, Mary Duryee, wife of Benjamin B. Blydenburgh, and eldest daughter of John H. Brower.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 120 2d-av., on Monday next, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Conover.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, John G. Conover, son of John W. Conover, in the 28th year of his age.

Services from his late residence, No. 63 Tompkins-st., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Funeral services on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, Abraham G. Guion, Mamaroneck. Will leave 27th-st. depot, New-York, on the 11:30 A. M. train.

Cutter.—On Friday, Feb. 8, in Brooklyn, William Cutter, aged 65 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Bedford Congregational Church, Pacific-st., corner Clove Road, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

Ferguson.—The friends and relatives of the late Samuel Ferguson, and those of John Ferguson and family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Carriages will be waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12:15 P. M. train from this City.

Gibson.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, after a lingering illness, Emily V. A. Gibson, daughter of Richard P. and Emily Gibson, aged 13 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, from Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av.

Hyatt.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mr. John S. Hyatt, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, without further invitation. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 11:20 A. M.

Kinnier.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, suddenly, at his residence, corner of 127th and 5th-av., John E. Kinnier, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Kissam.—On Friday, Feb. 8, Lemuel, son of the late Dr. Benjamin Kissam.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 66 East 41st-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

McJimsey.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, Robert McJimsey, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 18 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

Mead.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 7, George Darius, only son of Henry W. and Emily C. Mead, aged 5 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Brush, Esq., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

Mathews.—On Friday, Feb. 8, of of heart disease, Jane, wife of Lewis Mathews, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 183 West 19th-st.

Morrison.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 9, after a severe illness, John Morrison, aged 60 years, 5 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 17th-st., corner of 5th-av., South Brooklyn, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Columbia and Greene County, N. Y., papers please copy.

Philip.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 7, Maria Philip, widow of the late William Philip, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Benj. W. Davis, are invited to attend her funeral on Monday at 2 P. M., from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., without further invitation. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Roe.—At West Point, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 8, Edward, second son of Stephen R. and Josephine Roe, aged 17 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Stryker.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mrs. Ellen Stryker, relict of the late Cornelius C. Stryker, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 142 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

Scott.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, after a brief illness, William Scott, a native of Hawick, Scotland, in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Simpson.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, after a short and severe illness, Lilian, daughter of Solomon L. and Victoria Simpson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 171 7th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Skillin.—On Saturday, Feb. 9, Amelia Thorne, daughter of Simeon D. Skillin, aged 18 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, No. 244 East Broadway.

Schettler.—On Wednesday, Feb. 6, Cornelia Harsen Smith, wife of Frederick R. Schettler, and daughter of the late John M. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 118.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Feb. 9, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, light hair, light eyes, good teeth, full face, with sandy moustache and goatee; dressed as follows: black felt hat, black frock coat, gray vest, black mixed pants. Found on the person the following articles: one pocket-book, containing twenty-nine cents; one box of percussion caps, a lot of lead bullets, by his side and old double-barreled pistol; nothing about his person by which he could be recognized. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CURES EFFECTED BY
DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
BY THE USE OF HIS CELEBRATED PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.
EXTRACTS FROM CERTIFICATES:

MISS CATHARINE COLLINS,
No. 211 Mott-st., New-York.

This was indeed a very bad case. I was called upon to visit her about the 1st of February last, and found her bedfast and apparently in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. She had night-sweats, *Chills* and flashes of *Heat* at times; very much emaciated, and so completely debilitated that she had to be propped up in bed. I made the examination with my respirometer and found the left lung, from top to bottom, so diseased as to be a complete mass of corruption. The right bronchial tubes were also affected, but there were no cavities. She had an incessant cough, and her mother stated that her husband (the patient's father) and several of her children had suffered similarly, and despite the best medical skill then known, had died. Although with scarcely any hopes, I undertook the case, determined to do my utmost, and did so gratuitously, the family being so poor that they could not afford to purchase the medicine. By using my Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and the Mandrake Pills, and following my advice and care and attention, she is now well and hearty, and takes pleasure to state her case to sufferers who may call upon her.

MRS. GEO. W. LANNING,

No. 617 Arch-st., Philadelphia, came to my office very much emaciated, no appetite; yellow skin; incessant cough, and completely debilitated. I made an examination, and found one lung very much diseased. She had had quite a number of *hemorrhages of the lungs*, and was evidently fast sinking into the grave; in fact I considered her in the last stage of the Consumption, and could give but very little encouragement, but determined to use my best endeavors to assist her. She commenced using my Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, and followed my advice strictly; her appetite was soon restored, and she began to expectorate freely; the cough diminished and her strength rapidly increased, and her changed appearance astonished her friends. This was in 1862. She is now a healthy, fleshy woman, weighing not less than 175 pounds.

JOHN C. GREEN,
OF TACONY, EIGHT MILES ABOVE PHILADELPHIA,

was confined to his bed in the last stage of Consumption for a long time. He was advised to use my medicines by a friend who had been cured by them. When he commenced using them his family looked for his death at any moment; he required constant attention, and had to be fanned continually to keep life in him, he was so completely prostrated. The Pulmonic Syrup soon loosened the phlegm; but still he had no expectation of a cure, although it relieved him. Then they sent for me to make an examination. I did so; found one lung sound, and told him he might get perfectly well by following my advice. This not only encouraged him, but enlivened the whole family. A change soon took place for the better. His appetite returned, and with it a healthy circulation, and, in fact, renewed health and strength. I am confident, had he not taken my medicines and adhered strictly to my instructions, he would never have been raised from his bed. In cases of Consumption almost every one tells the patient that there are no hopes, they must die, and discourage them, when, after making an examination and thoroughly understanding the case, I find I can give, in almost nine cases out of ten, good encouragement to the patient, which will be really of benefit. I am happy to state that this patient has entirely recovered and enjoys the best of health.

MRS. JAMES HUNTER,

No. 417 Harrison-av., Boston, Mass., suffered for years from general debility, arising from torpidity of the liver; her skin yellow, no appetite, and a constant fear of approaching evils. I was again successful by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and using the Pills freely.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with my Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

MOURNING JEWELRY.
EAR-RINGS, PINS, CHAINS AND BRACELETS,
Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, Horn, &c.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

GRAPE VINES.
Send Stamp for Price List.
FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
POUGHKEEPSIE,
N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address

MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

NO. 812 BROADWAY.—A FREE AND FULL invitation is given to physicians and everybody else to call and see Dr. HADFIELD'S invention of an Equalizer, for curing paralysis, asthma, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, spinal curvatures, impotency, spermatorrhea, &c., by equalizing the circulation of the blood and nervous fluid. Patent rights for sale. Send for a circular.

GEO. HADFIELD, M. D.,
No. 812 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AMERICAN REPRINT
OF
LONDON SOCIETY.
FEBRUARY NUMBER,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

Containing, besides five beautiful full-page engravings, the following articles of interest:

Something about Breakfast.	The Two Pages.
Anecdote and Gossip about Clubs—I.	An Evening With My Uncle.
St. Valentine's Day.	A Winter at St. Petersburgh.
A Forgotten Valentine.	Playing for High Stakes. Chaps. iv., v., vi.
Visits in Country Houses—II.	The Duke's Answer.
Before the Footlights—II.; (illus.)	The Winding of the Skein.
Fashionable Tea Parties.	Sketch of the English Bench and Bar—II.; (illus.)

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CLUBBING WITH THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE ($2 50 per annum,) and LONDON SOCIETY ($4 50 per annum,) sent to one address for $6.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Agents and canvassers wanted in all parts of the country.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

Sample copies of the January number sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 30 cents.

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI;
OR,
FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS.
AN HISTORICAL NOVEL,
BY L. MUHLBACH,

Author of "Joseph II. and his Court," "Frederick the Great and his Court," "Merchant of Berlin," etc., etc. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters.

1 vol., 12mo, Cloth. Price $2.

"One cannot fail to be improved by such novels as these, so fully are we impressed with the truthfulness of the description. They are fact and fiction combined."—*Utica Journal.*

We regard these books as among the best and most entertaining novels of the day, and their author as a person of more genius than is usually combined with such habits of historical research.—*Springfield Republican.*

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. By L. Muhlbach. Translated from the German by Adelaide DeV. Chandrow. 1 vol., 8vo; with illustrations. Paper cover, $1 50; cloth, $2.

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. By L. Muhlbach. Translated from the German by Mrs. Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2.

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Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

⁂ THE PUBLICATION OF
"KALOOLAH"
AND
RAILWAY CLASSICS
is postponed to Feb. 15.

Trade orders should be sent to
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AMERICAN NEWS CO., Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
NO. 46 PINE-ST.,
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
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A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14—	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of Earned Premiums during the Year, less return Premiums, was		$3,120,329 30
Losses paid during the Year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total	$2,866,407 14	

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$440,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c.	425,548 42
Cash	91,778 04
Bills Receivable	943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected	84,245 25
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,103 00
Total	$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter. The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.		$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.		2,575,462 26
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable, at the end of the year, for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611	
less, to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 38—	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered, that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancellation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held Assets as above, valued at	$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated Liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $633,7?3 75)	1,356,157 59
Total	$632,731 80
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added	500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of Premiums)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,
FRED. G. FOSTER,
PETER POIRIER,
LOUIS LORUT,
SAM'L A. SAWYER,
ELIAS PONVERT,
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GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
JAMES M. CAMPBELL.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL,

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, prox., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 31st January to the morning of 20th February.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of those well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY, for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented, will be held at No. 4 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 14th to 17th February.
WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	106⅛	106⅜	June, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
Coupon, 1881	106⅞	108⅛	July, 7-30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Reg'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N't's '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	107⅛	107½	Oct., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 " new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N't's '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Registered	97¾	98	May, C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	137	137¼	Sept., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
August, 7-30	105⅜	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N't's '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
Seven Per Cent.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH,
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company,

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 380,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.
JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,621 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,946 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,69[illegible] 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 570, 81, 244, 443, 284, 24, 79, 158, 524, 144, 207, 668, 60 and 255, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 50 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MOST LIBERAL RATES, U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, 1881, U. S. 5-20 BONDS, U. S. 10-40 BONDS, U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. GOLD AND COUPONS BOUGHT AND SOLD. BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED. ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.
MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1867	711 260

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared payable on demand in cash to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) six per cent. on outstanding scrip, payable April 1, in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of (10) ten per cent. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits, for the year ending 31st January, 1867. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

The Scrip of 1861 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next with interest, after which date interest thereon will cease.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	119,727 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$319,727 32

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JAS. HARRISON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 9 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	80,469 00
LIABILITIES	13,420 86

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.
SAVAGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, $100 per share, payable 8th inst.
EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $15 per share, payable 9th inst., in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California.
FEB. 8, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867. No. 67 Wall-st.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHWICK & WHEELOCK, for the transaction of a general boot and shoe business, at Nos. 54 and 56 White-st.
H. C. SOUTHWICK,
Late Hall, Southwick & Co.
A. D. WHEELOCK,
Late Bell, Wheelock & Co.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867. R. R. GRAVES, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. D. WITHERELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HENRY MILLER, Jr., retiring from the firm.
The continuing partners are authorized to liquidate all outstanding affairs of the late firm.
T. D. WITHERELL, Sr.,
HENRY MILLER, Jr.,
T. D. WITHERELL, Jr.

PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that from this date I consent to a partnership with KENNETH McPHERSON in the carpentering business now conducted by me at No. 46½ Grove-st.
GEORGE W. BROWN.
The firm will be known from this date as BROWN & McPHERSON.

THE FIRM OF COPCUTT, MYERS & SEEL, silk manufacturers, was dissolved Feb. 4. The business will be assumed by COPCUTT & MYERS.
W. H. COPCUTT,
WM. A. MYERS.

MR. JOSEPH A. SPEAR WITHDRAWS this day from our firm. The remaining partners will continue the business at No. 36 Broad-st. JOS. A. SPEAR, WM. BOCKEE, AUG. H. WHEELER.
FEB. 9, 1867. BOCKEE, SPEAR & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH some capital, to engage in the manufacture of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, with parties thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can influence a large amount of City and country trade. All replies, giving full name and address, will be regarded with strict confidence. None others will be noticed. Address J. D. E., Station B, New-York City.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WITH $4,000 AS equal partner, in a lucrative manufacturing business; one who will be satisfied with a fair profit; good reference given and required. Address W. C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,
Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

25,000 TO 200,000 TONS
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 150,000 tons of their "Pittston" Coal of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh. The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's Coal, to be stated at the time of sale. Terms: 30 days' credit, in current funds, payable on the day of sale.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

COMPRISING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH ETCHING CLUB, LATELY EXHIBITED BY A. CADART, ESQ., MANAGER, AT THE DERBY GALLERY IN THIS CITY.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14 and 15, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 87 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st., the valuable collection of pictures exhibited at the Derby Gallery, and removed for convenience of sale, comprising works contributed by the following leading and distinguished artists of the French Etching Club, viz.:

C. Troyon,	Gustave Doré,	E. Delacroix,
N. Dias,	R. Fichel,	E. Baron,
E. Lambinet,	H. Merle,	J. Reconsura,
J. Fauvelet,	C. Pecrus,	J. Patrois,
F. Ziem,	Ary Scheffer,	A. Potemont,
J. Stevens,	F. Roybert,	J. Noel,
A. Montaillet,	F. Moormans,	Nieuwenhoyd,
C. Jacque,	R. Menard,	P. Leroy,
C. Daubigny,	Dorschwiller,	C. Corot,
F. Chifflart,	C. Beaumont,	J. Goupil,

and others. The above are now on exhibition, free, day and evening, and are particularly worthy of examination. Catalogues can be obtained at the Gallery and at the office of the auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
About 200 net tons (cannon) cast iron.
About 750 net tons shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable soft metal attached.)
About 100 tons loaded shell.
About 15 tons scrap wrought iron.
About 4½ tons scrap brass, copper, &c.
557 wooden artillery carriages, ironed.
150 wooden chassis, ironed.
About 750 cavalry saddles, 750 bridles, 5,500 cartridge-boxes and a quantity of other leather work.
1 large hand fire-engine (built by Agnew, Philadelphia.)
About 1,300 barrels unserviceable powder.
Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of musket appendages, rags, rope, implements, miscellaneous tools, &c.
Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
F. H. PARKER,
Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 778 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards; boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

BY DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AT THE FINE-ART GALLERY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR-PLACE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12,
At 7½ o'clock.
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS
never before exhibited, comprising in all about 100 pictures of great merit, consisting of works of

Weber,	Meyerheim,	Rondel,
Hoguet,	F. Chaigneau,	Wilson,
Sauvage,	Schirling,	Culverhouse,
Hermann,	Van Willis,	Mignot,
J. Zang,	Englehardt,	J. Coe, and others.

GALLERY WILL BE OPEN DAY AND EVENING to time of sale, and catalogues are now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND, HOWARD AND ELM STS. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

HOWARD AND ELM STS.—The valuable plot of land, with the four-story brick store and three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Howard and Elm sts., and known as Nos. 7 and 9 Howard, and Nos. 119½, 121, 123 and 125 Elm-st., having a front of 50.10 on Howard-st. and 111.9 on Elm-st.

GRAND-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of Grand-st., between Elm and Centre sts., and known as No. 159 Grand-st. Lot 25 feet 6 inches front, 25 feet 9 inches in the rear by 80 feet in depth.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST Houston and Charlton sts., and lots on 9th-av. and 57th-st. at auction.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WEST HOUSTON-ST.—Three brick houses and lots, Nos. 215, 217 and 221, between Varick and Bedford sts., each 20 by 100. Trinity Church lease.

CHARLTON-ST.—Two-story brick house and lot No. 76, between Hudson and Varick sts., 25 by 100. Trinity Church lease.

57TH-ST.—Two fine lots, north side, 275 feet west of 1st-av.

9TH-AV.—One lot, east side, 50.5 feet north of 98th-st.

For maps and terms apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NORTHWEST CORNER OF PECK-SLIP AND WATER-ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Samuel A. Burtus, deceased:

PECK-SLIP.—Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19 Peck-slip, northwest corner of Water-st., together 88 feet 9 inches front, 66 feet 5½ inches rear by 76 feet 8½ inches on Water-st., with all the buildings thereon. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 600 vacant lots by order of the Executive, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; these lots are located on Bergen, Wyckoff, Warren, Baltic, Butler, Douglass, Sackett, Union, President and Carroll sts., and on Flushing, Willoughby, Utica, Ralph, Howard, Saratoga and Hopkinson avs. This property being located in different parts of the City, offers great inducements to purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 22d-st., near 5th-av. HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 33 West 22d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 1-6th in.×98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 1-6 in. ×60 ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 11 AND 12, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, a private library, including a valuable collection of works printed in the Confederate States; also, rare American pamphlets, State and local history, Washingtoniana, Burr and Hamilton Tracts, Election Sermons, &c.; also, books selected from the library of the late Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-ST.—Five two-story and basement brick houses and lots on north side of 8th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., in the City of Brooklyn. Each 13 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 63 VALUABLE lots near Prospect Park, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. They are situated on Butler, 10th, 11th and 15th sts. and 9th-av.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 M., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-yard, New-York,
50,000 POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.
By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

CORPORATION SALE.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at Corporation Yard, 10th-av. and Little 12th-st., at 12 o'clock M., and immediately thereafter at the Corporation Yard foot of Rivington-st., East River, property consisting in part of rosewood logs and other lumber, wagons, sleighs, iron safe, &c., &c. Terms cash.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AT THE FINE-ART GALLERY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, NEAR ASTOR-PLACE,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1867,
VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated American and Foreign Artists. Particulars hereafter.

E. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Monday, Feb. 11,) at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
4,400 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.
150 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.
Cargo brig J. W. Sawyer, from Palermo.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.

The Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for excavating said tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the railroad 3,500 feet, 2,400 feet of which consists of an opening of about ten cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about seventeen cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1,100 feet being heading, now measuring upon an average four cubic yards per running foot, to be enlarged to the full section, making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft, of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot, extends 1,100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing seventeen yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central Shaft*, of an elliptical form, twenty-seven by fifteen feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1,030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9,000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's office, North Adams, Mass.; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.
JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER, } Commissioners.
CHARLES HUDSON,
BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $575, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CAROLINE M. WOODWORTH, plaintiff, *against* Selim E. Woodworth and Lesitte F., his wife, Georgiana L. Beebe, Joseph H. McArthur and Julia, his wife, James S. Wethered and Mary J., his wife, Lydia G. Locke, Minnie Locke, Belle Locke, Willie Locke, John W. Conner and Julia W., his wife, William Parkinson and Louisa, his wife, and William R. Woodworth, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of December, 1866.
MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
f11-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the 13th day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. 13 East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as an ale and chop-house, and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT,
AT $25.
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.

Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.

Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years.

There is immediate opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, GOING from East 49th-st., between 2d and 1st avs., to 47th-st. Church, a white ONYX AND CORAL BREASTPIN. The above will be paid by the owner, No. 137 East 49th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now opening their
SPRING SELECTIONS
OF 4-4 FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, DAMASKS BY THE YARD,
HUCK and DAMASK TOWELS and TOWELING,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FURNITURE DIMITY,
FLANNELS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
(all popular makes,)
PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED MUSLINS,
PERCALES and MADAPOLAIMS,
BRILLIANTES, PRINTED CAMBRICS and BRILLIANTES,
ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, MARSEILLES and PIQUES,
CRINOLINES,
CAMBRIC, MULL, NAINSOOK, ORGANDIE, SWISS and JACONET MUSLINS,
EMBROIDERED PILLOW-CASES and SHEETS, &c.
Also, a fine line of
NEW SPRING CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS, DRILLS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

EVENING DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in stock a CHOICE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of all the
LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES
produced this season, in
TARLATAN and ILLUSION ROBES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GAZE DE SOIES,
GRENADINES,
TUFTED, PLAIN COLORED and WHITE TARLATANS, &c., &c.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have just opened a large and well-selected stock of the latest and most approved styles in
ALL SILK, SILK and WORSTED GRENADINES,
JACONETS and ORGANDIES,
PRINTED PERCALES, PIQUES, CAMBRICS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS and GINGHAMS,
"POPLIN ALPACAS," ALPACAS, TAMISE,
FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
"COURTAULD'S" CELEBRATED ENGLISH
CRAPES, ALL WIDTHS,
CRAPE COLLARS and SETS, HDKFS, LINEN SETS, &c., &c.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.
A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES,
SHADES, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, COMFORTABLES.
COMFORTABLES, of every size and quality.
SPRING BEDS. MATTRESSES in MOSS, HAIR, STRAW, SEA-GRASS and HUSK.
BLANKETS in
COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE QUALITIES.
An immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
BED AND TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS,
DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELING,
COTTON SHEETING AND SHIRTING.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
MARSEILLES and ALHAMBRA SPREADS,
EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
IRON FURNITURE:
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, BRACKETS, &c.
PIANO and STORE STOOLS.
Everything necessary to supply Institutions, Boarding-houses, Hotels and Private Families can here be found, and always at the lowest market prices. Please call and examine stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open MONDAY, Feb. 11,

1,000 pieces POIL DE CHEVRE,	at 25c. per yard.
500 pieces DOUBLE WIDTH POPLIN,	at 50c. per yard.
300 pieces SATIN STRIPED,	at 75c. per yard.

These pieces are positively below the gold cost of importation, and about one half the prices of last Spring.
ALSO,
All the stocks of rich Dress Goods, India Shawls, &c., will be largely replenished.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer an unusually attractive assortment of LADIES' LINEN AND COTTON UNDERGARMENTS AND CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, comprising every novelty of the season. Particular attention given to orders.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GAUZE CHAMBERRY,
The last Paris fashion, for Evening Dresses,
JUST RECEIVED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH DRESS Trimming, French Kid Gloves, now opening at ELGER'S; also a full assortment of Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, H'dk'fs, Collars, Rufflings, &c., new style Skirts. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, NO. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the court-yard, on the left, first floor. Specialty for SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cook, wash and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 145 MADISON-AV., A FIRST-class waitress and seamstress; one who understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; only those with first-class references need apply.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN as gardener; he must have good references. Apply to LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., between the hours of 9½ and 10½ A. M.

CLOTH HOUSE.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INtelligent boy, 15 years old, who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915 Post-office.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands vegetables as well as fruit and flowers; one with wife as cook or laundress preferred. Address P., Box No. 2,727 Post-office.

COAL SALESMEN.—WANTED TWO ACTIVE, reliable persons to sell coal by single ton or cargo. Apply at No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 3.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES AND TRUNK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction *at low prices*, constantly on hand.
ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 155 DUANE-ST.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAUREL OIL WORKS, Newtown Creek, four 80-bbl. stills, with worms and connections complete; one each No. 1 and No. 4 steam pumps; twenty H. P. tubular boiler wood and iron tanks, piping, &c. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, rear Calvary Cemetery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as maid to an elderly lady and seamstress; advertiser has worked for the last eight years on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines; is a Protestant; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Two others; will go in the country any distance; one is a good nurse, chambermaid, waitress, &c.; can wash and iron well. Can be seen at the large Employment House, No. 108 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City reference; no objection to travel. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A strong young woman; understands her business perfectly; is a first-rate bread, pie and biscuit maker; also jellies, &c., &c.; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 317 2d-av., between 21st and 22d-sts., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, &c., of all nations; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SERVANT IN A private family or genteel boarding-house by a capable, steady man who understands his business; good reference given. Address S. SMITH, Station D Post-office, one week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOman a situation as nurse and to sew; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is neat, willing and industrious; is an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of deserts; no objection to do the coarse washing if required; the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 221 Mott-st., between Prince and Spring, rear building.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; ONE as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as first-class waitress, in a private family. Can be seen at their present employment, Columbia College, on 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent woman as a good cook in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; she wishes her son, aged 10, a good boy, in the house with her; he will be found useful. Call at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in style; or as regular chambermaid, and to do fine washing; wages $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to wait upon an invalid or elderly lady, or would do chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Apply or address No. 25 Norfolk-st., near Grand.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; very best City reference. Apply at No. 225 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble experienced, thorough Scotch farmer and vegetable gardener, for several years farmer and manager for an extensive farmer in agriculture and stock in Scotland; when there gained a first prize for the best ploughman, a second prize for feeding cattle and sheep fat, a first prize for the best crop of turnips; wife a thorough farmer's wife in every department; can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm; been a few years in this country; respectable recommendations from present and late employers. Inquire of or address, for four days, Mr. Reid, No. 807 Broadway, or Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has served his last employer 12 years; good reference can be given. Call or address J. G., coachman, for two days, at Mr. Briggs' Tattersall Stables, 49th-st., on 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman or gardener; understands both; the wife can do general housework; has no incumbrance; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; has the best of reference. Address F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands his business; can be hired for $21 per month; is going to leave his place on the 1st of the month; will be found civil and obliging; the best of City reference. Address A. B., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young man, as coachman and gardener or useful man; understands the care of horses, cows, stock, &c.; will make himself useful and obliging; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man, no children, as coachman and gardener; good driver; understands the care of horses and cows; willing to make himself useful and obliging; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation in the country as coachman and to assist in the garden or on the farm; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and his wife; the man as first-class coachman and groom, the wife as professed cook; have no objection to the country. Address No. 4½ Amity-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man of good address; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call or address J., at Mr. Madden's harness-store, No. 948 Broadway, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young Protestant German; understands grapery, greenhouse and all branches of gardening; he has the best of references of his last employers. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; a respectable, steady man; has good City reference; will be heard of for three days. Address T. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single Englishman; and to take care of horses; understands his business thoroughly; best of City references. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a single man, a Scotchman; no objection to go to the country; best City references. Address J. M., No. 54 West 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST WAITER or single handed; good wages required and best reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867 will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of February, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Three panels, of 160 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I., II. and III.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pickham, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Apr. 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE....Lemarie....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT....Bocande....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE....Duchesne....SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner......Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON.......S. Samuels......Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC...E. Van Sice......Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI..G. Sumner......Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Capt. Prowse....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. Thompson....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Lewis....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. Harrington.SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. Grace....SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. Cutting....SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. Grogan....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HIBERNIA, Munroe....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith....SATURDAY, March 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Feb. 16
KANGAROO....WEDNESDAY....Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY....Feb. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....Mar. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin....	$110	Steerage....	$30
First Cabin to London..	115	Steerage to London....	35
First Cabin to Paris....	125	Steerage to Paris....	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA....Feb. 13
PALMYRA....Feb. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY....Feb. 25 | MONDAY....March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....Adams....SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE....Greene....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA....Barton....SATURDAY, Mar. 2
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship
GULF STREAM,
carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—The elegant steamship ANDALUSIA is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, March 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander,
WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 3 NORTH RIVER, ON THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.
To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS....March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer....April 6
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. Furber, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
FEB. 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Smith, Feb. 20,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Behm, March 9,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates.
Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. Blethen, and
AMERICA, Capt. Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $215 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Commander, sails Feb. 16.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connection.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Seaboard Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

CHANGE OF PIER.
The steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE will, in future, receive and deliver cargo at Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., instead of Pier No. 36, as heretofore.
N. L. McCREADY, No. 36 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth,
will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Feb. 23.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

The splendid steamship
PERIT, E. A. Delanoy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Receiving freight now.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR sale cheap, several carriages, damaged; 300 new styles carriages. Great reduction in prices. 1,000 sets of harness. C. WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 3 and close at 6 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.
JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—ASTROLOGICAL meetings and public tests every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY NIGHT. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

ALL SHOULD VISIT THE EMINENT clairvoyant, Mme. DECOLAM. She tells of past, present and the future; no deception. The doubtful satisfied. No. 63 East 25th-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEAT, THREE-STORY, high-stoop brick houses, Nos. [illegible] East 17th-st., near 4th-av. They are in complete order and just suited for genteel families. Stuyvesant lease 21 years, with renewal. Apply to B. L. SOLOMAN & SONS, No. 369 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st., a large number of first-class and medium-priced houses, some with immediate possession. Particulars and printed list at the office.
Owners wishing to sell or rent their property solicited to send particulars.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.

ROSELLE, NEW-JERSEY,
Two miles from Elizabeth, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
500 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
ALSO,
A number of Dwellings in process of erection, to be completed early in the Spring.

This property offers great inducements to persons desirous to have a pleasant home within fifty minutes of New-York. A depot has just been completed, and trains run almost hourly, so that persons can reach their homes with more ease than they can reach a far up-town residence.
The location is 75 feet higher than Elizabeth, giving a fine view of the surrounding country, New-York Bay and Staten Island. Streets are being graded, trees planted, &c., &c.
Parties wishing to purchase will apply to
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr.,
Central New-Jersey Real Estate Agency,
No. 162 Broadway.
REFERENCES:
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Hope Express Company.
SAML. KNOX, Treas. Central R. R. of New-Jersey.
JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Supt. Central R. R. of N. J.
E. G. BROWN, Elizabeth, N. J.
Col. JAMES MOORE, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. ROSE, Roselle, N. J.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—70 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV. AND STREET LOTS OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE GROUNDS.—The undersigned are authorized by the heirs to offer for sale in parcels to suit the plot of land bounded by 5th-av., 52d and 53d sts., and 22 lots fronting on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. As this property is exclusively placed in our hands for sale, all information as to terms, &c., will be given on application at our office.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., containing about 100 acres of land under a high state of cultivation; fine orchards; plenty of wood and water; good farmhouse; two large barns; all outbuildings in perfect order; five miles from the depot; near churches and schools; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A SNUG little cottage; 8 rooms; in perfect order; price $4,000. Also one with 9 rooms, $7,000. Also a beautiful cottage; fine view; good garden; near the depot, $8,000. Also a brick cottage, $6,500. A two-story house, with a wing; two acres of land; fine view; abundance of fruit; near the depot, $12,000. Apply to J. A. KENYON, or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to
GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

A HANDSOME CORNER HOUSE ON Lexington-av. and 29th-st., four stories, brown-stone front, for sale; house 20 feet by about 55; also corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; extra lot in rear of Bond-st. for sale, near Broadway, a house and stable, lot extra depth and stable on an alley in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, of 65 acres, most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, one mile from that station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Ackerman, Esq., fronting on turnpike road leading to Morristown, 1½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to WM. GREEN, on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 65 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, four stories and extension, 25x100, No. 6 Van Vorst-square, Jersey City. This house is on the Park, the handsomest location in Jersey City, and will be sold for $18,000. Property so situated, built now, would cost about $30,000. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from Barclay-st., containing 10 rooms, for sale at $8,000. For particulars apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.; or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—One mile south of depot; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, well fenced; has a good house, suitable outbuildings; churches and good schools convenient; price reasonable; terms easy. Inquire of G. W. DAVIS, on the premises, or of G. W. DAVIS, No. 25 Park-row.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A COUNTRY residence; large house in perfect order, 22 rooms; carriage-house and stable; about one acre in garden and lawn; near cars and steamboats. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10¼ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $16,000. Address FARM, Box No. 3,179 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house, with modern improvements, No. 126 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. Also, the three-story brick dwelling-house, west side of Bedford-av., third door south of Putnam-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of DAVID THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, L. I., THE waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 16 lots. For particulars apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or HEYE, PALMER & REIS, No. 39 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE COTTAGE, FURnished throughout, in complete order, containing seven rooms and bath-room, located on Staten Island, near Snug Harbor. For further particulars, apply to JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER County; 24 acres of choice land; good house; barn; wagon-house; abundance of fruit; two miles from Harlem Railroad Depot; price $5,000. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 273 Lexington-av., full size and finely situated on Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 21 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, PRICE $20,000, four-story brown-stone English basement house, No. 250 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply on the premises from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 21st-st., opposite Seminary-square, between 9th and 10th avs. Price $22,000. Apply to COOLIDGE & YOUNG, No. 136 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DESIRABLE farms and country seats, in the vicinity of this City, on easy terms and at all prices. Apply to
J. W. BOGERT, No. 95 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ESTATE ON THE Hudson in Dutchess County; price $50,000; directly on the water. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM IN MONMOUTH COUNTY; 200 acres, underlaid with marl. Beautiful place near Princeton, 70 acres. Farms at all prices. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 35TH and 36th sts., a four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 354 3d-av., west side, between 27th and 28th sts.; lot 25 feet by 120. Inquire of DAVID THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. STYLES, HOUSES NO. 52 West 52d-st., No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished; several other houses. Apply No. 344 East 62d-st.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., A BEAUTIFUL CORner house, 28 feet wide, and in fine order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MT. VERNON THREE COTtages $2,700 to $6,000; terms easy. Apply to H. S. RAPELY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 637 4th-av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN building No. 159 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to WILLIAM HODGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING-st., 25x200 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL MANSION—ELEGANT brown-stone house and lot for sale, (nearly new,) on 40th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—AMITY-ST., Flushing, L. I., a neat frame house, in excellent condition, with fine garden, containing an abundance of grape-vines, strawberries, choice young fruit trees, flowers, &c.; lot 35x190 feet; price $5,000. Apply to W. H. NEWSCHAFER, No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 25, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE AND full lot, No. 216 Thompson-st.; also, a two-story house and full lot, No. 20 Amity-place. Property wanted for sale. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, 230 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-ST., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 46th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Three lots, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; location, upper end of Cherry-st. Apply to H. A. T. GRANBERY, No. 154 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, in one of the best localities in the City of Hartford, for one year, in exchange for a well-furnished house in New-York, paying the proportionate difference in rent. Address Box No. 29 Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—ON WASHINGTON SQUARE, A GENteel three-story and attic house; it is furnished throughout, and will be rented from the first of March next to a private family only. Apply to JOHN CUYLER, No. 230 Thompson-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN 22D-ST.; UNfurnished house in 25th-st.; store No. 71 Pine-st.; offices No. 6 Bowling-green; lots in Newark and on Staten Island. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices to let in the new building corner of Water and Pine-sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 22 BEEKMAN-st. Inquire in the office of CORTELYOU'S Type Foundry, second floor.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 498 BROADWAY. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 4, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood west of 4th-av., to cost about $8,000. Address J. R. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR WORK ON SHARES for one or a term of years a good farm; one stocked and suitable for a dairy farm would be preferred. Address FARMER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBERS SUITABLE TO BE used for an Advertising Agency; must be front rooms and centrally located; possession wanted April 1. Address, with full particulars, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES FURnished rooms, (sitting-room and bedroom,) with board for himself and wife, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders; location between 10th and 30th sts.; boarding-house keepers and those expecting fancy prices need not answer this; unexceptionable references given and required. Address G., Box No. 5,507 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in the genteel part of Brooklyn, not far from the ferries, lodgings and board, with an unexceptionable party, having few or no boarders; price stated must be very reasonable. Address, for two days, W. S. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A first-class house located between 8th and 14th sts., west of Broadway, will dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with every modern convenience, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references required. Address, with name and residence, L. T. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE WANTed by a gentleman and wife. Two or three rooms connecting required. The advertiser would furnish, and arrange for a year from May. Reference, accommodation and location must be first-class. Address T., Box No. 4,098 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE FRIENDS' Meeting House, in Rutherford-place, for three ladies, who can furnish their own rooms; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished parlor; also room above, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 331 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NICELY FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM and double bedroom to let, to gentlemen only, without board, at 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 386 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-st.—Parties desiring rooms will find very desirable accommodations at reduced rates for permanent Board. Transient board $3 per day.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 26 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—FRENCH THEATRE.
Season of TWELVE NIGHTS and FOUR MATINEES.
A. L. MORA....DIRECTOR
THIS EVENING—FIRST OPERA NIGHT.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
TRAVIATA.
DEBUT of SIGNORA GIUDITTA ALTIERI in her great role of VIOLETTA.
Signor IRFRE....ALFREDO
Signor FORTUNA....GERMONT
(Being his first appearance in opera.)
The Chorus and Orchestra will be under the personal management and direction of Signor MORA.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13—SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Parquet, $2; Boxes, $10 to $15.
Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at J. G. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE
of Rossini's immortal Comic Opera,
THE BARBER OF SAVILLE,
(Il Barbiere di Siviglia,)
with a cast never before equaled, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, FLEURY,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Reserved seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Brooklyn Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-SIXTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c.
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Now on exhibition and for sale, at No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
ROSA BONHEUR'S
original world-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
and 150 other
SPLENDID WORKS OF ART,
by native and foreign artists, formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, ESQ., OF NEW-JERSEY.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
For catalogues and prices apply as above to
H. W. DERBY.

SEVERINI AND PEASE'S
NEW SUBSCRIPTION SERIES OF
FIVE MORNING CONCERTS,
on the following dates, at 3 o'clock precisely:
MONDAYS—Feb. 11, 18, 25, March 4, 11.
First Concert THIS AFTERNOON, when Messrs. SEVERINI and PEASE will be assisted by the admired Contralto, Miss NETTIE STERLING, and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist. Doors open at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Subscription Tickets for the whole series for sale at Steinway's, price $5. Single Tickets $1 each. For sale at Steinway's, and at Beer & Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

GRAND ORATORIO FESTIVAL.
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
having completed arrangements with Mr. L. F. HARRISON, will give a series of oratorios in the most perfect manner. MADAME PAREPA and the best available talent will sustain the solos, with THEO. THOMAS' orchestra of 60 performers. We therefore wish, on this occasion, to present the largest and best chorus ever brought together in New-York, and solicit the cooperation of ALL SINGERS WHO CAN SING ORATORIO MUSIC to meet at Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of Union-square and 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENINGS, for rehearsals. FIRST PERFORMANCE at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1867.

PRESENTATION FESTIVAL OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.
REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1867.

The Select Committee appointed by the Advisory Board, to act in the management of the Festival for the benefit of the Home and School, submit their report. It may not be out of place, in the first instance to advert briefly to the origin and present condition of the Institution in whose behalf the Committee have been called upon to act. At the commencement of the rebellion it became apparent to every thinking mind that the claims for relief to sufferers from the evils of war would be numerous and urgent. Various Institutions of practical utility were organized with the purpose of alleviating as far as practicable the losses and afflictions which must inevitably follow in the path of the insurrection. Early in the year 1861 the Union Home and School was organized by a few benevolent women, almost without means, but with earnest, devoted and truthful hearts, with the view of maintaining and educating the destitute orphan children of those heroic men whose lives might become a sacrifice to the cause of the Union. The persistent and disinterested labors of six years have furnished undeniable evidence that such an establishment was called for by every consideration of duty and humanity, while its successive annual reports to the Legislature have shown the success and fidelity with which it has been conducted. The many hundreds of neglected and destitute orphans, gathered in many instances from the streets of the City, clothed, fed and trained in religious and moral principles, under the protecting care of this charity, are living witnesses that the faith of the dying soldier in the gratitude of his country was not a vain trust. Alive to the obligations of duty they had assumed, the minds of the lady managers of the Home had for many months been deeply impressed with the utter inadequacy of the means at their disposal to meet the pressing demands on their benevolence. As many as 400 applicants for admission, within the last year, having been of necessity but with the greatest reluctance declined, under these circumstances, with the hope of securing a permanent home, and more enlarged accommodations for the institution, an eligible site had been obtained by purchase, through the moderate aid offered by the State and City authorities, and the necessity therefor became urgent and immediate, of appealing to the private munificence of our citizens for means with which to erect a suitable building. Whatever allowances should be made for the incessant demands on the generosity of the wealthier classes of our citizens, or how far the explanation should be deemed sufficient, that the war having closed, the soldiers' children must give way to other more urgent claims, still it is not an agreeable revelation to make, that in a community renowned for its generous spirit, and the readiness with which it meets the claims of the destitute and suffering poor, wheresoever they come, appeals submitted in behalf of these orphan children to a number of Pastors of the principal Churches in the City of New-York, asking for their aid in reaching the sympathies of their congregations, met only with the response that it was not a matter within their province. One more resource remained; personal solicitations was made to many of our wealthy citizens, but with one single exception, which demands a grateful recognition, this resort to individual munificence proved to be a vain hope. A donation of $2,000 from the estate of the late Mr. John Rose, through his executor, Mr. Chauncey Rose, came providentially, to revive the confidence of the desponding ladies. With this exception, it is due wholly to the generous kindness and practical benevolence of of persons in moderate circumstances, in many of whom charity has been the growth of adversity, that the Home has not before this been closed, and the orphans again scattered, to meet the cold charities of the world. It was under such an exigency in its affairs that a proposition was made by Messrs. Thomas & Co. to the managers of the Home for providing the means, so essential to its existence, by an enterprise known as a *Presentation Festival*. While the ladies who have hitherto managed this patriotic and public charity would have shrunk instinctively from a willful violation either of the law or the obligation of morality, it did not occur to them that in accepting a seemingly harmless proposition in aid of so beneficent an object, when all other hopes had failed, they would be infringing on any principle of public duty. The Committee do not feel themselves called upon to defend their actions in this respect, but it may not be improper for them to say, in justification of the lady managers of the Home, that having entertained—whether properly or not—the offer made to them, they had no other course open to them than to see that it was faithfully carried out. With this view, after the enterprise had been announced to the public, and the public had begun actively to respond to it, the lady managers sought the aid of their Advisory Board, and that body appointed Select Committees for supervising the management and for purchasing and distributing the gifts, and under their supervision the engagements made by Messrs. Thomas & Co. have been strictly fulfilled. The generous spirit of the country responded in the warmest manner to the appeal made in behalf of the orphan children of the heroes of the war, an unexpectedly large return was made to the funds, and every obligation entered into in the published prospectus has been faithfully observed. By this auspicious result the institution will receive a large sum of money. The first installment of which, $50,000, has been received and has enabled them to pay off the large mortgage upon the land purchased for the site of the Home, and other pressing pecuniary obligations, and the total amount will be sufficient to enable them to provide accommodations for 500 or more of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors, for whom no adequate provision had previously been made. The subscription, not large in amount, was invited under certain specified stipulations. The sum of $1 was to be paid, of which 50 cents would become a contribution by the subscription to the funds of the Home and School, and for the remainder of the dollar a gift would be delivered for each contributor, the value of that gift would be determined by an award made under the most careful scrutiny and supervision. This has been accomplished. The gifts have been regularly delivered upon the days appointed to the persons entitled to them, and it is a grateful reflection to the Committee to know that in every instance, which has come to their knowledge, these gifts will have contributed to lighten the burdens of labor, and not to increase the stores of affluence. The expenses and commissions, unavoidably incurred, have drawn heavily on the portion reserved for the benefit of the Home; but the Committee does not regard that fact as one to be regretted, as it has benefited many persons employed in various branches of industry. Each and every subscriber will have received some return for the expenditure of the sum of one dollar. But there is a higher reward than a mere gift; whatever may be its value, it will be found in the gratifying consciousness that for so small a sacrifice by any one individual, the permanent welfare of those who are the deserving objects of this charity, will have been secured beyond any probable contingency.

Respectfully submitted.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
WM. ORTON,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOHN H. WHITE,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr.
} Advisory Committee.

LECTURES.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES in the Union R. D. Church, 6th-av., opposite Amity-st., will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Subject—*His Own to Each One.*

DENTISTRY.

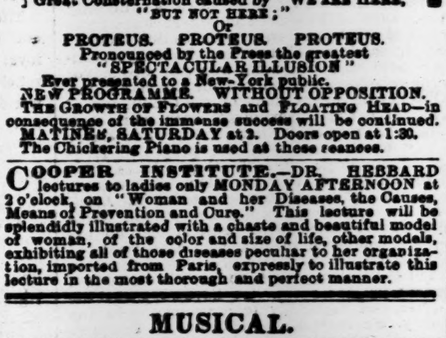
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All in this County, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, both male and female, who have not signed the petition to Congress for a pension, will please call or send their name, age, and residence, without delay to No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., from 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M. daily. We require this to ascertain the number now living, and to convince our Representatives in Congress, that there are not as many living as reported by the Commissioner of Pensions. We recommend all the States to do the same, where a Veteran lives, and send on a petition to Congress. Send letters to some good man in each county who will publish the call for a meeting.
P. S.—All those who have signed previous to this date must not sign again.
Brig.-Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by the popular author,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
expressly for this establishment, produced at an
EXPENSE OF $35,000,
EXPENSE OF $35,000.
Approved by the
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY,
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY,
and already witnessed by
OVER 30,000 PERSONS,
OVER 30,000 PERSONS,
who testify their appreciation by
ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
This splendid production, entitled the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
is presented to the Public at an almost
INCREDIBLE EXPENSE.
The MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, excite the
ADMIRATION OF ALL,
and are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
THE GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION,
in which
THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS
are introduced, together with
OVER TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
is one of the most
NOVEL, MAGNIFICENT AND IMPOSING SPECTACLES
Ever exhibited on any stage.
THE GLADITORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM,
THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS, are exciting incidents.
Characters will be sustained by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Night performance commences at 8 o'clock.
CHANGE! CHANGE!
A FRESH PROGRAMME
OF NEW AND BRILLIANT ACTS,
ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS,
by W. O. [illegible] and [illegible] Brothers.
CLASSIC POSES PLASTIQUES
by N. Austin and James E. Cooke.
HINDOO MIRACLES
upon two unsupported ladders, by four acrobats.



DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
in infinite variety, introducing the peerless equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
AND ALL THE GREAT RIDERS
attached to the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.
Second week of the spirited equestrian diversion,
BLIND MAN'S BUFF.
Extraordinary exhibition of sagacity by the
WONDERFUL PONIES, PUNCH AND MINNA.
THE COMIC DOG, "TRIBBS"
will be introduced by Mr. W. Conrad.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS
BY THE CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS.
Each entertainment to conclude with the ever popular and indescribably comical performances of
THE EDUCATED MULES.
MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
TENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
WALLACE NIGHT,
when the entire programme, given with so much success at Steinway Hall on last Wednesday evening, will be repeated by the following artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY, MR. THEO. THOMAS,
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1867,
C. H. RIVERS'
GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Children's Soiree from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Adults from 9½ to 2 o'clock.
Music by the TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND. Dancing music under the direction of M. PAPST; Promenade music under the direction of L. CONTERNO.
Tickets $2, admitting lady and gentleman.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDERLEON. DEMON DANCE. CINDERLEON.
In addition to a programme remarkable for the refreshing novelties presented, the new and screaming burlesque Opera, the TWO PRIMA DONNAS, THE ONLY LEON in TROVATORE, and EDWARD KELLY as the great director GROWL.

HARTZ TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50c. Reserved seats $1. For sale 6 days in advance.
CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day at the Hall in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.
Great Consternation caused by "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE;"
Or
PROTEUS. PROTEUS. PROTEUS.
Pronounced by the Press the greatest
"SPECTACULAR ILLUSION"
Ever presented to a New-York public.
NEW PROGRAMME. WITHOUT OPPOSITION.
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS AND FLOATING HEAD—in consequence of the immense success will be continued.
MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2. Doors open at 1:30.
The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. HEBBARD lectures to ladies only MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, on "Woman and her Diseases, the Causes, Means of Prevention and Cure." This lecture will be splendidly illustrated with a chaste and beautiful model of woman, of the color and size of life, other models, exhibiting all of those diseases peculiar to her organization, imported from Paris, expressly to illustrate this lecture in the most thorough and perfect manner.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE DECKER BELLAGRAFF FULL IRON-PLATE PIANO-FORTE.—The public and patrons of this well-known instrument are again cautioned against purchasing any Decker Piano that does not have the Bellagraff and full iron-plate. The DECKER PIANO for sale at No. 4 Bleecker-st., New-York, only.
N. B.—No connection with any other house of similar name in the same street, nor in the City of New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are equal to ordinary size tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 79 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, [illegible], Morton; Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Davidge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Benschoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1867,
Last time of Nicolai's grand opera,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Produced on Saturday night with the
MOST ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
The story is from Shakespeare's comedy and is familiar. The music is of the most charming and delightful character.
The cast embraces all the artists of the company, including HERMANS in his celebrated impersonation of FALSTAFF. The mise en scene and costumes are excellent.
FREDERICI, ROTTER, JOHANNSEN, FORMES.
TUESDAY—First time in many years of Wagner's TANNHAUSER.
WEDNESDAY—Last time of FAUST.
Prices remain the same as usual. Dramatic prices only. Matinee SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE OF THE celebrated drama entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which will be produced with new Scenery, Costumes, Original Music and an Unprecedented Cast, including
MR. G. H. CLARKE, (engaged expressly for this drama,)
MR. JAMISON, MRS. WM. GOMERSAL,
MR. LEWIS BAKER, MRS. WM. JAMISON,
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND, (her first appearance)
MR. WM. GOMERSAL, MISS YEAMAN,
MR. MARK SMITH, MARIE WILLIAMS.
(his first appearance since his severe indisposition.)
The managers take great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist,
LADY DON,
who will make her first appearance on MONDAY, Feb. 18, in two of her favorite personations. Box book will be opened on Wednesday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 8 P. M., by general request, for the third time,
LA PAPILLONNE,
Comedy, in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, first time of
LES DEMOISELLES DE ST. CYR, by Alex. Dumas.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY IN SEVEN CHARACTERS.
THE DYKES OF FRANCE;
Or, THE INUNDATION.
NICK OF THE WOODS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M.
FIRST REAPPEARANCE OF MME. LARMET.
UN DUEL SOUS RICHELIEU, Drama in 3 acts.
UN MARI BRULE, Vaudeville in 1 act.
Ticket Office—Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Theatre Francais, 14th-st.

STEINWAY HALL.—OPERATIC NIGHT.
FOURTEENTH POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock.
Selections from the favorite Operas, with the following eminent artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence on Monday morning.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF, ESQ.,
Will give one of his
CELEBRATED READINGS
From
BULWER AND SHERIDAN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock,
In the Reformed Dutch Church, West 21st-st., east of 6th-av., (Rev. A. R. Thompson's.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co's, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

NEWARK LIBRARY HALL, NEWARK.
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
WILL APPEAR IN ONE GRAND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, in the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of stricture, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office 195 Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured, or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THOUSANDS THAT WERE CONSIDERED irretrievably lost and beyond recovery, have been speedily and effectually cured by Dr. LEWIS' skillful and unerring mode of treatment. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.: his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, or valuable medical or surgical treatment, consult Dr. DURANT, No. 7 Beach-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. [illegible] nervous debility, causes impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Secretary of War or of the General of our armies, upon whose immediate responsibility those military orders had been issued, he gave directions by telegraph, which, enforced as it was intended they should be, would have compelled our soldiers to aid the rebels against the men in New-Orleans who had remained loyal during the war, and sought to aid and to support by official sanction the persons who designed to suppress by arrest on criminal process and under color of law the meeting of the Convention; and that although this Convention was called with the sanction of the Governor and by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, claiming to act as President of the Convention.

The effect of the action of the President was to encourage the heart, to strengthen the hand and to hold up the arms of those men who intended to prevent the Convention from assembling.

In their disclosed intention to arrest, by Police or Sheriff, the members of the Convention, they were assured of his support and aid; and it was believed, with good reason, that whatever steps the Mayor should take, in his office and under color of law, to suppress the meeting of the Convention, would have the sanction of the President.

If the telegram of Gen. Baird to the Secretary of War, of July 28, had been communicated to the President, we know, from the telegraphic message which he sent on Monday, that such directions would have been given as would in fact have required Gen. Baird to sustain by military force what was called the civil authorities—that is to say, the Mayor and his Police. If, then, the armed Police had engaged in the work of slaughter which destroyed the Convention, the soldiers of the army of the United States would have been charged with the responsibility of the act.

The fact that the telegram from Gen. Baird had not been communicated to the President has been the subject of comment, and we give in this connection the statement made by the Secretary of War in relation to that matter.

Mr. Stanton had heard nothing of the Convention; had no knowledge of Mr. Rosier's presence in Washington or interviews with the President; had not been informed of the President's telegraphic correspondence, and saw no reason why Gen. Baird should have new instructions, or why conference with the President was required.

THE RIGHT OF THE CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE.

Had the citizens who were members of the Convention of 1864 a legal right to assemble on the 30th of July, 1866? Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New-Orleans, denies their right, and in his charges to the Grand Jury in July 3, 1866, he says:

"I charge you that the Constitution adopted on the — day of July, 1864, and submitted to and ratified by the people on the first Monday of September of the same year, is the Constitution of the State, which all her officers have sworn to support.

I further charge you that the Constitution makes no provision for the continuance of the Convention of 1864; and I further charge you that there is no convention in the State of Louisiana known to the Constitution and laws of the State; that the resolution offered by Hon. R. King Cutler, by which the defunct Convention claims the right to reassemble, is neither a part of the Constitution nor laws of the State, and furnishes no legal pretext for its pretensions, and that any effort upon the part of that defunct body to assemble, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution, is subversive of good order and dangerous to the peace of the State, and that any overt act tending to subvert the Constitution by any officers of the State who have sworn to support it, renders them liable to the criminal laws of the State for misdemeanor in office and perjury.

Gentlemen, these are grave considerations, and require great deliberation and moderation. But it is my duty, your duty, and that of every lover of his common country, to firmly oppose factional usurpation, and stand by the reconstruction policy adopted by the President of the United States, which proposes at once to unite the country and make it great and prosperous.

The President denies their right and states that "every man engaged in that Convention * * * * was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States." Obviously, the question of the legality of the Convention could not be properly raised until the Convention should have assembled and assumed to act. Under the guarantee of the Constitution these persons might well claim and exercise the right to meet. If, being assembled, action in the nature of legislation should be had, that action and all their doings would be open to legal inquiry and judicial decision. And if the intention had existed to make this objection operative and available, such course would have been taken as to bring to judicial judgment, peaceably and according to the due course of law, the action of this Convention. But the truth is, as we believe, that not the assigned illegality of the Convention, but the declared and assumed purposes sought to be ultimately attained by the Convention through the action of that body, and the subsequent ratification of that action by the people, formed the real objection to the reassembling of the delegates. The recent proceedings in the Legislature of Louisiana prove that something more than "usurpation of power" or illegality of a Convention is required to excite indignation or arouse hostile opposition in that community. That Legislature was chosen under the provisions of the Constitution of 1864. That Constitution, it is said, provides a mode of revision and amendment.

Article 147 is in these words:

"Art. 147. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. Such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at an election to be ordered by said Legislature, and held within ninety days after the adjournment of the same, and after thirty days' publication according to law; and if a majority of voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. If more than one amendment be submitted at a time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately."

No power is given to the Legislature to submit in any manner to the people the question whether another convention shall be held. The specific amendment must be proposed, in either House or Senate, and being duly agreed to and entered on the journal, must be submitted to the people for their direct affirmative or negative action. But in the Legislature, at its session in January, 1866, a bill was introduced to take *the sense of the people on the expediency of calling a Convention to form a Constitution and to provide for the election of delegates and for the holding of the Convention.* Although this bill was a palpable violation of the Constitution, and although any Convention called pursuant to its provisions would be an "unlawful assembly," for the same reasons urged against the Convention of 1866, the rules of the House of Representatives were suspended by a two-thirds vote, and the bill was debated and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of sixty-two yeas to twenty-one nays. The bill then went to the Senate, over which body Lieut.-Gov. Albert Voorhies presided, and pending a motion there that the bill be read a third time and passed, a telegraphic communication was laid before the Senate, as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1866.

To the Hon. Albert Voorhies, President of the Senate, and Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives:

We have had a long and agreeable interview with the President to-day, which was evidently pleasing to him likewise. Our coming here was opportune, and may avert great embarrassment. We also had an interview with the Secretary of State, and are to have another interview with the President on Saturday by appointment.

(Signed)
W. B. EGAN,
D. S. CAGE,
J. B. EUSTIS.

At the same time two other telegraphic communications were read as follows:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1866.

To Hon. Jas. McConnell, House of Representatives:

After an interview with the President and Secretary Seward, we advise no action favorable to a Convention.

(Signed)
D. S. CAGE,
J. B. EUSTIS.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1866.

To Hon. A. L. Tucker, House of Representatives:

After interviews with the President and Secretary Seward, we are thoroughly convinced that further agitation of the Convention question will seriously embarrass the President's reconstruction policy.

D. S. CAGE,
J. B. EUSTIS.

These communications were ordered to be spread upon the journal, and the bill was laid upon the table subject to call. But no "call" was afterward made. The bill therefore did not become a law; but it failed not because the proposed Convention would be illegal and its members subject to police arrests or Judge Abell's anathemas, but because the agitation of the question would seriously embarrass the President's reconstruction policy. But no popular excitement was feared because of that proposed Convention, although it would be clearly revolutionary and would seek to change the existing Government. The objects they sought to be attained were in harmony with the disloyal sentiment of the majority and of their constituents. If the Convention of 1866 was such an "unlawful assembly" as it was charged to be, and its members subject to arrest as criminals, the House of Representatives was itself, by its own showing, an "unlawful assembly" also, and fairly exposed to the action of Monroe and his Police.

In the bill which was passed by that House it is found and declared in the preamble that the Constitution of 1864, under which the Legislature was chosen, "*was the creation of fraud and violence, and not in any sense the expression of the will of the people of the State.*" If that was true, as the House declared it to be, then the Constitution itself was not entitled to respect as law, and the House of Representatives was usurping the powers of legislation. But the right of these citizens to assemble must be settled in view of facts then existing. It is not necessary to determine what the rights would be of "citizens" or of "authorities" when, in cases of "rebellion or invasion," the public safety might require the "suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus.*" Undoubtedly occasions do arise during war or invasion when meetings for discussion merely may be prevented or controlled by military order, if such discussion would endanger public safety. But the question now considered does not call for examination of rights in such cases. No military authority, as such, assumed to prevent the citizens, who claimed to be members of the Convention, from meeting, nor did facts exist to warrant such interference. What was proposed to be done, and what was done, was done on behalf of and by the civil authorities acting as in time of peace. The rights of all parties, therefore, must depend upon the provisions of the first article of the amendments of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from making laws "abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." It is not material to inquire what were the ultimate purposes of the citizens who proposed to meet, such purposes could not affect their right peaceably to assemble. If, having met, such purpose should result in acts, and if those acts brought the assembly within the legal definition of "unlawful assembly," "riot or rout," then the civil authorities should intervene, and could do so rightfully. Judge Abell, in his charge to the Grand Jury, August 3, 1866, gives a sufficiently accurate definition of these offences.

"An unlawful assembly is said by Sergeant Hawkins to be any meeting of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace and raise fears and jealousies among the king's subjects. A rout is any motion of such unlawful assembly toward the consummation of the unlawful act designed; a riot comprehends both an unlawful assembly and a rout, and must consist of three persons or more; the meeting must be unlawful, or lawful and executed in an unlawful manner, and must be accompanied with acts of tumult or violence, and must be under circumstances calculated to terrify the people."

Now the great body of the testimony taken by the Committee shows beyond reasonable doubt, first, that the meeting of July 30 was a meeting of quiet citizens who came together without arms and with intents peaceably to discuss questions of public concern. They met under no "circumstances of terror," but with prayer and soberness of heart sought to take counsel together. This was no "unlawful assembly" within the meaning of the law. Second—Having met, no act was done saving an act of prayer and the responses made upon the call of names of persons present. Third—No act of tumult or violence was committed or designed, and no circumstances whatever existed which could terrify the people.

The "riot" of the day was not the act of these members of the Convention or their friends. It was the purposed attack by the Police force of the city upon the Convention, and the slaughter of men, white and colored, within the hall, that made the "riot" there, within the exact definition of Judge Abell's charge. In our judgment these citizens had a right to meet as they did, and to do what was done by them. It cannot be entertained, if the act desired finally to be done was to change the Constitution, and if that act could not be legally done in the way proposed, that, therefore, the meeting was, or became unlawful, in the language of criminal law, because that is not such act as the law contemplates. The "act" which makes a meeting "unlawful" must be an act of physical violence or force. And the class of men, among whom were the authors and defenders of the acts of the 30th July, have given proof that they so understood the law. The action of the House of Representatives has been referred to. Mayor Monroe was in office, yet he did not deem the House "an unlawful assembly;" nor did Judge Abell charge the jury in view of their indictment. But this action of the House of Representatives, by the disloyal element, which also originated and now excuses or defends the riot of July, is an estoppel upon the rebel element of Louisiana in all logical and moral aspects of the matter, because, first, this legislative action proposed and began to effect the same revolutionary change of the Government, in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution of 1864, which, it is alleged, made the dispersing of the Convention by violence justifiable, and yet the action of the Legislature has not only not been dealt with as illegal, but the authors and defenders of the riot, as a class, are the authors of the revolutionary action of the Legislature; second, it is impossible to say that the mere act of peaceably assembling made the Convention an unlawful one, without regard to what it proposed to do. It is equally impossible to maintain, if the purposes of a Convention peaceably convening can, alone, turn it into an unlawful assembly, that the time when the assembly adopted the purpose, whether before it convened or after, is at all material; if its purposes render it unlawful then it is unlawful whenever that purpose is present as an element of the assembly. It is undeniable, therefore, that the Legislature was an unlawful assembly (if a mere purpose can make it such) after it began to entertain the purposes and plans for changing the Government. Third—Much more would the Legislature be unlawful, for it not only purposed but began to act, and moreover declared the Government under which it met to be a fraud and a crime.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

What is the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and what Legislative action should be had? It has been made the duty of the Committee to report to the House upon both these questions. The present Constitution of Louisiana was held to be ratified by the suffrages of the people on the 5th day of September, 1864, and has hitherto been accepted, willingly or otherwise, as the organic law of the State. It was the result of military action deemed at the time essential to the proper civil government of the State. The justice, or expediency or legality of that action have not been subjects of inquiry by the Committee. Possibly, if the general surrender of rebel armies and the entire annihilation of rebel organizations, civil and military, had not occurred, if civil rule could have been maintained in loyal hands and vanquished traitors at least not pardoned and paid for treason, the strength of loyalty would have increased, and the body of the people, disloyal theretofore by reason of public pressure or moral duress or military force, would have been returned to their allegiance and sustained with heart the Government they fought against but which had at all times treated them with parental kindness. And when the surrender was fresh and the defeated leaders had yielded up the sword and political traitors were fleeing from the land or seeking quiet away from public life, such did appear to be the well-founded hope of loyal men. But it began to be soon apparent that treason defeated and disarmed was to have one chance more to retrieve its fortunes. Under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled to be and designed as an act to suppress rebellion, but conferring, in one of its sections, power upon the President, before conviction had or charge or complaint made, to grant amnesty and pardon, the people of Louisiana found that pardons were granted and properties restored to rebels who had held high office, military and civil, and that a policy was being pursued which discountenanced punishment and looked to speedy restoration to political favor and offices of trust of the men who had been active, in field and in council, in support of the rebellion. There were at this time large bodies of men returning to their homes in Louisiana who were, when the Constitution of 1864 was ratified, in the armies of the rebel Government. There were at home large numbers of men who had in different ways supported the rebellion. Among both of these classes were many men who would have been found, and would have remained loyal, if it had not appeared to them that the chief Executive Magistrate was disposed to pardon and to honor by office and political favor their military and civil leaders. And the effect of this policy became apparent in the language and deportment of the people. At first willing to yield and to return to true allegiance, they became assuming, bold and defiant. Under the Constitution of 1864 these men claimed to be restored to political rights and to vote at the polls; and so it came to pass that substantially all governmental authority, most of the offices in the State, and all legislative and municipal power have been conferred upon "returned rebels" and are now controlled by them. This is eminently true in the City of New-Orleans, where known and distinguished rebels, and only such as they, occupy the chief places of trust and power. The Mayor, confessedly a bold and bad man, who was also Mayor during the rebellion, and marked for violent and bitter hatred of the Government of the Union, and of men who loved the Government, both white and black, of Southern or of Northern birth, is now Mayor of the city by the choice of the people of New-Orleans. The High Sheriff, Gen. Hays, was an active officer in the rebellion. He was in service at the time of the surrender in April, 1865. All the appointees of the Mayor, the whole Constabulary and Police force, with almost no exception, are composed of men who have rendered efficient service toward the overthrow of the Government of the Union. To have been a rebel is a recommendation for office. To have supported the Union cause, and especially to have fought in the Union army, is a known disqualification. Proscription of friends of the Union has been carried into the public schools; teachers, male and female, have been removed where the teaching of the children was a training in Union ways. Where Union songs have been taught the children and national airs sung within the schools, the teachers have paid the penalty for the offence by loss of place and employment. The evidence before the Committee will show how complete this proscription has been. It was deemed of some importance to ascertain how far, in schools supported at public expense, where white children of all classes are instructed, and where must be found the future rulers of affairs, friends or foes of the Government hereafter, as they are taught in childhood to reverence and sustain or to contemn and oppose it—efforts are made to exclude teachers because they are friendly to the Government of the Union and teach their children to hate treason and rebellion. It is testified to by Mrs. N. Maria Taylor that about 230 female teachers were employed—that there were 110 of them dismissed for no reason that was known or given excepting that they were friendly to the Union. Several other teachers were examined to the same point. The affidavits of several persons connected with the management of the schools were received by the Committee, among which was that of the Superintendent of Public Schools. But it is not in terms denied that 110 teachers had been removed because of known fidelity to the Union, nor is it intimated that the opinions of those retained were not well understood without inquiry. This affidavit tends to prove the truth of the statement that the teachers not retained were dismissed because of faithful and honest love of the Union, and of their instructions in that regard.

The bitter hostility on the part of the controlling portion of the population against citizens known and distinguished for their friendship toward the Union, and their love of its free institutions, is otherwise manifested in the general tone of the Press, in business and social life, in theatre and church, in Courts of law, in the home and on the street. The presence of the military power of the United States, and the Freedmen's Bureau, sustained by military arm, measurably protect the property and persons of Union men. If they were withdrawn, no safety would be found except in flight. There are at this moment many men, not of Northern birth alone, but of native Southern origin, who are exiles from Louisiana. They have been driven from home by threat of assassination, and by well-grounded apprehension that neither family nor home were safe within that State if they remained. Some have sold their estates, and removed with no intent to return; some have left their home in the hope that better days might come when return would not invite obloquy, ostracism or violence. But it is very certain, and a fair examination of the mass of evidence taken upon this point by the Committee will demonstrate that while it may be true that social consideration and success in business may be secured by those who are content to live and speak so as not to offend the prejudices of rebels returned from the army, or those who, without courage to fight when Federal armies invested their homes, now atone for want of bravery by defiant anathemas against Northern men and "Yankee rule," yet that the earnest Union man, known as such, whether he may have been in the early days of the rebellion led aside for awhile from his allegiance, or may have consistently, and at all times, held to the true national faith, is deemed an enemy in fact by the leaders who control, and by the masses who blindly follow them. And, thus regarded, he is subject to just so much attack, annoyance and risk of injury to property and person as the presence of military power makes it safe to attempt or to impose. Of course there are many men, and among them those in high social and political position, who cannot perceive at all the existence of such condition of things. Some of them are Northern men in commercial business. They claim to be Union men and to speak freely their private opinions, and they testify that, so far as they can judge, there exists a general feeling of peace and content among the people, which only requires the immediate restoration of the State, withdrawal of the army, and entire non-interference by the General Government, to bring the State back to its normal condition of loyalty and love toward the Union. But those alone who have been compelled by their own experience to bear the burden of rebel hate can estimate its weight. We cannot, without extending this report beyond proper limits, refer in detail to the specific evidence taken upon the part of those who have been made to suffer as Union men and friends of our Government, and of those who from their position, pursuits and opportunities have testified to facts within their knowledge tending to show the peaceful condition of Union men, known and marked as such in Louisiana, or that taken from witnesses produced by a "Committee of Citizens," who testify to the good order and kindly feeling and loyal sentiment prevailing among the people of the State. Nor have we arrived at the judgment we have formed from "opinions" expressed on either side; but from opinions connected with and resting upon facts within the knowledge of the witnesses examined. There have been more than ninety witnesses examined who speak of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and of the sentiment toward and treatment of "Union men," known to be such in the community where they live. Of these forty seven were called at the request of the "Committee of Citizens" who desired to vindicate the character of their city and to establish the loyalty of the State. On the part of these witnesses there was a general expression of satisfaction with the policy of the President. It was stated by most of them that the fact of being "Union men" was no hindrance to success in business. Jacob Barker said that "men of every party and description patronize my bank; I do not think there is any difference." Mr. Wintzberger, a Deputy Sheriff, who also claimed to be a "Union man," who had been "under all circumstances loyal to the Government," and had been in office "under all administrations, Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings," had never suffered "inconvenience, molestation or violence," because of his being a "Union man." The opinion was given by most of these witnesses that it would be safe and judicious to withdraw the military forces and the Freedmen's Bureau and to admit representatives to seats in Congress. We have examined with care, and have weighed the proofs on either side. We have come to the clear conclusions which we believe to be accurate and just.

THE LEGISLATIVE REMEDY REQUIRED.

In view of the facts proved, we are constrained to say that the time has fully arrived when Congress should intervene, and should so legislate as to secure to the people of Louisiana a republican form of government. The condition of things existing there cannot continue consistently with the safety, security or peace of loyal men. Since the surrender of the rebel armies rebellion has assumed another form and now controls the Government through the same agencies that led these armies in time of war. During the rebellion there were large numbers of men who remained steadfast to the Government. In the midst of treason they were found loyal. While armed traitors were in the field contending with loyal armies and struggling to destroy the nation, these men, at personal peril and despite of obloquy which construed loyalty to the Union to be treason to the State, continued firm in their allegiance. These men are now made to feel the vengeance of unrepentant, although it may be pardoned rebels, and in person, property and life, are exposed to continued attack. Nothing but the presence of military power at this moment measurably protects them from injury. It does not protect them from insult, from social ostracism or the supercilious arrogance of men accustomed to own the labor they employed. If the Government ought to protect its constant friends against men who were its constant enemies, the obligation is disclosed to adopt and enforce such legislative action as the facts existing in Louisiana require. It is to be expected that upon such a question there would be diverse views expressed. Men whose opinions are in accord with those of the community among which they live, will find it safe to express their opinions freely, and will testify that free speech is allowed; they will conduct their business without interference, and will not observe that hindrances are opposed to loyal men; they are protected in person, property and life, and appreciate no danger which they never feel. And when the question connects itself with political differences, such diverse views become more apparent and difficult to reconcile. It is obvious that such differences exist at Washington. It is equally so that they find place in Louisiana. Those who are known there and marked as "Union men," advocate political views widely differing from those held by the late officers and soldiers in rebel armies, and by the men—citizens or soldiers—who maintain that traitors defeated in attempts to break up the Government had yet a right under the Constitution to voice and vote in Congress, and to immediate restoration to former political power. If, then, in order to a just determination of the question which the Committee has been charged to answer, the only means offered us had been the opinions of men, there might be in our mind uncertainty and some misgivings lest political biases had affected the judgment of the Committee. But that Congressional action should be had, is settled by fact and not opinion. When men are driven from their homes, and their lives threatened, and their property destroyed—when in business they are proscribed—when recent rebels hold all places of trust, and, having power, use it to oppress and punish loyal men because they are and have been loyal—when the whole body of colored men, who have never flinched from duty as radical loyalists when the days were gloomiest and the dangers greatest in the time of war, are persecuted by system, hunted like wild beasts, and slaughtered without mercy and with entire immunity from punishment, there is no room left for doubt that some legislative remedy should be applied. These are matters of fact and not of opinion, and in our judgment but one course is open, and that should be pursued without hesitation or delay. According to the judgment of all who have felt the presence of rebel rule and have stood firmly and fearlessly for the Union when treason was nearest to success, whose judgment, given upon oath, is based upon facts within personal experience; who give opinions resting on knowledge, and speak of what they have seen and known, the present civil Government of Louisiana, existing without sanction of national law, should be suspended by act of Congress, and a provisional Government established and maintained by military power, until the time has come when Louisiana is controlled by loyal men, and may be restored to the former "practical relations to the Union" without endangering its security and peace.

RIGHTFUL POWER IN CONGRESS TO LEGISLATE.

The imperative necessity of such legislation to this end that Louisiana shall be within the control of loyal men and not subject to the rule of the same rebel leaders, military and civil, who conducted the war against the Government during the rebellion, is fully demonstrated by the facts in proof before the Committee.

The rightful power in Congress to act has been the subject of so full debate and argument that we do not deem it within our province to restate at length the ground upon which it rests.

Among the States confederated in rebellion, Louisiana assumed a leading place, and furnished her full proportion of troops and means and munitions of war. The State was arrayed against the Government. By the choice of her own people her allegiance to the United States was abjured, and was pledged to another Government engaged in war against them.

The political rights and powers and privileges heretofore possessed and enjoyed within the Union were willfully abandoned and forfeited. The war was waged against the Union until the whole military power of the Confederate States was annihilated, and the rebellion crushed out by the armies of the Government.

That Government then held entire and exclusive possession of Louisiana. Whatever the political relations were which existed between the citizens of Louisiana and the rebel Government—whether State or Confederate—which claimed their allegiance, and to which that allegiance had been willingly rendered during the civil war, they were suspended for a season at the discretion of the conquering party, by confederated rebellion and by the fact by victory. The conquered country remains within the power of the United States to be held according to law until the safety of the Republic shall be assured.

Until such time as Congress shall act, and the political state shall be in full communion with the United States, the Government of the State, however established, must, for the necessity of the case, be temporary, inchoate and incomplete.

By act of the Nation's Congress, such Government may be recognized, confirmed and sanctioned, or it may be disapproved and set aside as the safety of the nation shall require.

Within Louisiana, civil government has been organized, and a Constitution framed, as herein set forth.

The military authority of the United States virtually controls the State at this time, and it must control it until such civil government is established and such Constitution ordained by the people of Louisiana as shall assure safety to the Republic, and receive the legislative sanction of the Congress of the United States.

These results follow of necessity from the fact of successful war. They are the fruits of victory. Without them the war on the part of the United States has been, to this extent, waged in vain—that while victory has crowned the valor of our armies, our Government would be left powerless either to impose terms of peace or provide against rebellion or attempted secession in the future.

These results would not follow if the rebellion had been insurrection merely and not civil war. But the Congress of the United States for four years legislated in view of war, and our soldiers gave themselves to service "during the war." If, then, it was war, victory has disclosed the rights and the powers which the highest considerations of duty compel us to use.

But the war was conducted by the United States pursuant to powers recognized by the Constitution, to prevent secession and preserve the Union.

The rebel State was at war, it is true, and was defeated in its attempt to overthrow the Government. But we would not use the power which victory has given, as might well be done if Louisiana had not been before the rebellion one of the United States.

The war was conducted on the part of the Government to prevent her from permanently disuniting the States of the Union. Now, the end of war is peace, and the peace, to be established, must be secured in view of the requirements of the Constitution itself.

Until a loyal State of Louisiana exist, in full political accord with the United States, and the demand of the Constitution is complied with, that a Government, republican in form, shall be guaranteed to the State, the objects of the war will not have been attained. To accomplish that end, the condition of affairs in Louisiana requires the temporary establishment of a provisional government.

By the loyal people of Louisiana, such a Constitution must be ordained and such civil government formed as will assure to the Republic a loyal and free State, worthy of a place within the Union.

In the meantime the safety of all Union men within the State demands that such government be formed for their protection, for the well-being of the nation, and the permanent peace of the Republic.

And, in discharge of the duty placed upon us, we respectfully submit the bill accompanying this report.

THOMAS D. ELIOT.

House of Representatives, Feb. 7, 1867.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Dull Day—The Tax Commissioners' Bill—Excise Law—General B. F. Butler.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867.

A dull day has succeeded the excitements of the week. Many members have left for home, and a bare quorum remains. The two Houses have plodded through the forenoon in Committee of the Whole, and without much talk put forward a great deal of business, most of it of no general importance.

NEW-YORK CITY TAX COMMISSIONS.

The bill to amend the act in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York has been materially changed since its introduction in the Senate. It has passed that body to-day and gone to the House in the following shape:

Section 1. The term of office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York is hereby fixed at five years from and after the passage of this act. The present incumbents of said office, who now constitute the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, shall continue to hold their office for and during the term of five years from and after the passage of this act, unless sooner removed according to law. The said Commissioners shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the full term of five years, and all vacancies in said Board of Commissioners shall hereafter be filled in like manner for the balance of the unexpired term. The said Commissioners shall be subject to removal only in the manner now provided by law for the removal of Sheriffs. The annual compensation for each Commissioner shall be five thousand dollars, to be paid monthly by the Comptroller out of the county treasury. The said Board of Commissioners shall appoint a secretary, who shall keep the minutes of their proceedings, and in addition thereto shall perform the duties of chief clerk to said Commissioners. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of said Commissioners, and shall receive an annual compensation of three thousand dollars, to be paid monthly, by the Comptroller out of the county treasury.

Sec. 2. The salary of each of the Deputy Tax Commissioners is hereby fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the Surveyor, appointed by said Commissioners, is hereby fixed at four thousand dollars per annum; such salaries to be paid monthly by the Comptroller out of the county treasury.

Sec. 3. The salary of the Board of Assessors is hereby fixed at $4,000 per annum for each of said Assessors, and the salary of the clerk to said Board of Assessors, who shall also be secretary to said Board, is hereby fixed at $3,000 per annum, such salaries to be paid monthly by the Comptroller out of the City Treasury.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are hereby authorized and empowered to correct and remit or reduce any tax imposed on real or personal estate, where any error shall have occurred in entering in the assessment rolls or books the value of such real or personal estate, but such power shall be exercised only on the affidavit of the party aggrieved and within the time now allowed by law for the remission and reduction of taxes, and a statement of such correction and remission or reduction shall in all cases be immediately filed with the Comptroller of said City.

Sec. 5. The assessed valuation of all personal property shall be entered by said Commissioners in books or rolls, in alphabetical order, of the names of persons and corporations subject to taxation. No tax or assessment shall be void in consequence of the name of the rightful owner or owners of any real estate in said City not being inserted in the assessment rolls or lists.*

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners to procure the necessary books and stationery for the use and convenience of said Board of Commissioners, and also for the use and convenience of said Board of Assessors, and the expense thereof shall be a charge against the City of New-York, and shall be paid by the said Comptroller on the requisition of said Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 7. The said Board of Commissioners may appoint such number of regular and extra clerks, not to exceed twenty, as in their judgment may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by said Commissioners. Such clerks shall hold their office during the pleasure of said Commissioners, and shall receive for their services such salary or compensation as may be fixed by said Board of Commissioners, not exceeding at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum for each clerk for the time employed, excepting the clerk having charge of the records of assessment of personal property, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; such salaries to be paid monthly by the Comptroller, out of the county treasury.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for said Board of Commissioners, upon application in writing to the Board of Assessors, to appoint such clerks, not to exceed two in addition to the clerk now allowed by law to said Board of Assessors as they may require to assist them in the performance of their duties, such additional clerks to hold their office during the pleasure of said Commissioners, and to receive a compensation to be fixed by said Board of Commissioners, not exceeding at the rate of $2,000 per annum for each clerk, to be paid monthly by the Comptroller out of the city treasury.

Sec. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Some time since Mr. Creamer introduced in the Assembly a bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise Law, intended to relax the stringency of the law and reduce the fees for license. The bill went to the Committee on Towns and Counties, and the New-York City Democrats have for some time been impatient for a report. To-day one of them, Mr. Blauvelt, attempted to expedite matters by getting a resolution through taking the bill out of the hands of the Committee, and ordering it before the Committee of the Whole. The House did not see the necessity, and the resolution failed.

GEN. BUTLER.

A letter was passed around to-day, inviting Gen. B. F. Butler to visit Albany and make a speech. Almost all the Republican members present signed it.

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* But in such case no tax shall be collected except from the real estate so assessed; and this section shall not apply to assessments already made. A majority of said Board of Commissioners shall in all cases constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY BUREAU.

Records and Relics of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867.

It is tolerably well known that New-York State has organized, and now maintains, the most complete bureau of military record and museum of military relics, that exists in America; but it is not generally known how elaborate and interesting this collection is. The work is so comprehensive, and furnishes such an example to enterprising patriots of sister States, that I purpose to tell them of it through the columns of your paper.

It was a rare inspiration which prompted the Legislature of New-York to establish, as early as 1862-3, a Bureau of Military Record, for the preservation of all that related to the part taken by the State in suppressing the rebellion—not to produce a mere grouping of prominent events, or a careful compilation of statistics, but to go far back of these, and make an accumulation of the crude, rough, undigested facts themselves—to reproduce, as far as possible, a minute picture, not only of every battle-field, but of every regiment and every soldier of the State. The objects of the Bureau were declared by law to be:

1. To collect and preserve in permanent form the name of every person who has volunteered or been mustered into the service of the General Government from this State since April 15, 1861, and the personal history of such person while in the service.

2. A record of the service of the several regiments, their organization and subsequent history; and

3. An account of the aid afforded by the several towns, cities and counties of the State.

To secure these objects Gov. Morgan appointed, and Gov. Seymour reflected credit on himself by confirming Col. Lockwood L. Doty as chief of the Bureau. He undertook the work *con amore* and entered into it with all his accustomed zeal, starting the intricate machinery which is now producing results of which the State may well be proud. When, on account of ill health, he retired from the service, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, the poet-soldier from New-York City, was appointed to succeed him, and he at once plunged into the difficult details with all his predecessor's enthusiasm. Although the law allows but four clerks, they are efficient men, and by industry the work is kept well in hand; and although the rooms at present occupied are quite inadequate for the Bureau, an admirable method has been established, which surprises the visitor at every step. How diverse and complicated its labors are, it is almost impossible to imagine without a prolonged examination. Inquiry extends not only to every city, town and school district in the State, but through every section of the Union, to every camp, hospital, prison, battle-field and burial place. Not only the operations of fleets are followed, but the sailing of transports and the action of single gunboats, around two thousand miles of coast, and through years of poised battle; not only the path of armies, the advance and retreat of regiments, and the skirmishing of squads of artillery and infantry, but also the personal conduct and history of every officer and private soldier who went forth from a New-York homestead. Every New-York regiment and company is taken up singly, and a record made as to when, where and by whom it was raised, what bounties stimulated its enlistment, and what aid it received from State, counties, cities, towns and individuals; the date of its departure and assignment to duty; the details of all its battles, skirmishes and manifold services, its casualties, sanitary history and muster-out.

The archives of the Bureau, at present collected, include every variety of written or printed matter that can throw a ray of light on the progress or significance of the war. Here, packed away in every available nook and corner of the building, are the complete files, from year to year, of eighty-three daily newspapers from all parts of the land, and 114 weeklies—some of them dating back to 1861—enough, in all, to form a newspaper library of 1,200 volumes, the largest collection in the country. Here, also, crowded systematically upon innumerable shelves, are the general and special orders of the army, diaries of officers and journals of soldiers, recruiting posters, multitudinous pamphlets containing speeches made to stimulate volunteering, and those of jubilation after great victories, songs, sketches, reports from supervisors, churches, common councils, fire companies, and sanitary commissions, all compactly tucked away, to be catalogued hereafter. But the written library is even more interesting than the printed one, for it shows what has already been done in the great work of collecting the personal record of the private soldiers. Many shelves are heavily laden with the brief biographies, 131,000 having already been received; and the returns from one county—Orleans—are to be published in the forthcoming report of Col. Duganne, as a specimen of what the whole work will be. Scattered among the briefer notices, we find here and there voluminous war biographies of the loved and lost—generally of one who took a prominent and heroic part, from a pen directed by some loving friend, mother, brother, sister or sweetheart—with copies of his letters home, and a minute chronicle of his services. In some cases these cover 400 or 500 pages each of closely-written paper. Another department is not less deeply interesting—that wherein is being collected an accurate and detailed statement of the amount of money raised by each county, city and town in the State for war purposes—to pay bounties, to forward enlistments, and to donate to the Relief Commissions in the field. The names of some of the most public-spirited men are frequently added. This investigation has been pressed forward with great energy, at least four-fifths of the State having sent in full returns. The grand result will not only reflect immortal honor upon the name of the Empire State, but it will furnish a suggestive index to the wealth, enterprise and patriotism of the contributing localities. From the forthcoming report it appears that the tremendous sum of $186,000,000 has been paid by New-York State for the various measures for the promotion of the war.

The effort is being made, also, to collect the photographs, by regiments, of all the soldiers who went to the war from this State. Many thousands of these are already packed away, ultimately to be arranged in albums or along the walls, when an adequate building shall be constructed.

Among the mementoes of the war may be found an immense scrap-book, containing a full account of the draft-riot in New-York, contained in letters and sketches cut from almost every prominent paper of the country, with all the various editorial comments, and with engravings from the illustrated journals. Another volume chronicles the St. Albans raid. Other scrap-books contain the letters and poetry of the war.

Of course the museum of trophies is full of thrilling interest. Here in the centre of this room is a pyramid of cannon balls, shells of every shape, and shrapnell, grape and canister of every size; and in the cases and on the walls are rebel swords, sabres, dirks and Arkansas cleavers; shot and fragments of shell from Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburgh, Charleston and the Peninsula; alligator scales from Fort Jackson; a blood-rusted sabre from Port Hudson, where the blacks were murdered; a broadsword from Roanoke Island; a piece of shell that killed Col. Donnelly; key to Jeff. Davis' private whisky; the rebel double-barreled musket that slew Ellsworth; Mosby's overcoat; an officer's coat, stiff with blood and shot through breast and back; a miniature pontoon bridge; Jeff. Davis' chair; rebel black flag from Fort Beauregard; relics from Missionary Ridge and Morris Island; a model of the *Merrimac*; samples of Greek fire; infernal machines and torpedoes, with a powder-keg at the centre. And here is the first and most cherished trophy of the war against Slavery—the lock from John Brown's Virginia prison, a huge, unwieldly mass of iron, almost as large as Webster's Dictionary. And yonder, on the side wall, is old Ossawatamie's monumental tablet—a grouping of ball and chain, slave manacles, fetters and handcuffs, some of the cruel links being wrought of inch iron.

The absorbing centre of interest is, of course, the flag-room; for here are already gathered 900 battle-flags, the largest collection in the world. The apartment is too small to admit of their display generally, so they are wound tight upon their staffs, arranged stiffly around the walls or clustered closely in the middle of the room, the shattered staffs and the tattered and blood-stained flags that have been borne defiantly over almost every contested field of the war. The history of the humiliating day at Manassas, and the glorious day at Gettysburgh, is known by these silent monitors; the story of the slaughter at Petersburgh, of the capture at Vicksburgh, of the bloody mistake at Fredericksburgh, and of the final truce at Appomattox Court-house. Here is a flag that watched from the clouds of Lookout Mountain, when Hooker hurled down the remonstrance of the skies; here is one that followed Sheridan's bugle. Yonder is a staff, with what was once a flag pendant from its top; it looks now like a fishing-tackle, with seaweed clinging to the line. Here is a flag which a patriotic lady concealed under her skirts when the rebels came into Harper's Ferry and brought away with her. There is another made by the loyal women of Nashville while Johnston held the city, and flung to the breeze when Thomas came. Here is the sacred banner given to the hands of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment by Mrs. Gen. Wadsworth, carried through twenty battles, and baptized at Gettysburgh in the blood of seven brave men who bore it aloft.

All these valuable records and precious relics, which, once lost, neither gold nor time could restore, are kept in an exposed wooden building that, if it caught fire, would consume in an hour. Provision was made by the last Legislature for the erection of a suitable building of marble, and the site was located on Reservoir-square, in this city. Already $40,000 of the entire $75,000 have been voluntarily donated by the people of the State, and the work of erecting this grand historical museum is immediately to begin.

When it shall be finished, and the great work of the Bureau be arranged systematically therein, it will form a monumental temple, freighted with facts and trophies which historians will always seek with avidity, and which the people of our Commonwealth may look upon with pride.

Hudson River Railroad Train off the Track—The Ice in the River.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The Hudson River Railroad train, due here about 1 o'clock this morning, was behind time several hours, because of the cars running off the track in consequence of the slippery condition of the rails. The cars run off at two or three points, but nobody was injured.

The warm weather the past four or five days, together with a heavy rain storm which prevailed here last night, threatened to break up the ice in the river, to be followed by an inundation of unusual proportions, but the weather changed suddenly this morning and the wind has been blowing a strong gale from northwest all day. The water rose two or three feet, but to-night the weather is very cold and the ice quite firm again.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brevities.—William Connolly was arrested in Oak-street, New-York, on Saturday evening, for having in his possession a roll of carpeting, worth $30, which had been stolen from the store of James Ryan, No. 364 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was held for a hearing.... A large glass in the door of the Long Island Savings Bank, at the junction of Fulton and Adams streets, was broken on Saturday night, as supposed, by some thief. Nothing in the bank had been disturbed, however. Thomas Parker was, as alleged, caught in the act of robbing a till in the saloon of William Harrison, Washington-street, on Saturday evening. He was held to answer.... A bundle of woman's clothing, dropped by a thief, was picked up in Myrtle-avenue on Saturday night. It was taken to the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house .... Charles Votey was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of false pretences, in obtaining a gold watch and chain at the jewelry-store of W. R. Tice, in Fulton-street, by giving a worthless check in payment. The articles were recovered, and accused was held for examination.... A young girl named Jane Follis, aged eleven years, died suddenly at her parents' residence, in Sixteenth-street near Third-avenue, yesterday, as is supposed, of disease of the heart.

Serious Charge Against a Negro.—A colored man, named Nelson Grover, was brought before Justice Cornwell, on Saturday, on the complaint of Victor Voorhies, of Canarsie, L. I., who charged him with feloniously entering his premises and stealing a ham and other eatables valued at $5. Complainant is proprietor of a public house, and accused was employed by him as hostler. A more serious charge was, however, brought against the negro. It appears that some days since he called at the house of Mr. Garret Bergen, in Flatlands, and ascertaining that two girls only were at home, he attempted to gain admittance. The young ladies, however, bolted the door, and kept him out until the approach of their parents, who were on a visit. As alleged, the fellow not only made indecent proposals, but threatened to kill them if they did not let him in. The negro ran off as soon as he saw Mr. Bergen coming. His case will be presented to the Grand Jury, which is now in session.

Assault With a Hammer.—Edward O'Keefe, a shoemaker, was arrested at 12 o'clock on Saturday night by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of assaulting Henry Davis, another shoemaker, on the head with a hammer, inflicting an ugly wound. The injured man resides at No. 181 South First-street, E. D.

Alleged Pickpockets Arrested.—Alfred Hill and George Wilson, two alleged pickpockets, were arrested last night in one of the Greenpoint cars by Sergts. Bunce and Maddox, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. They were held to give an account of themselves.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Flour unchanged but less firm: Superfine $9 75@$10 25 for Winter and $9 25@$9 75 for Spring; Trade brands $11 25@$13, and fancy $14@$15. Wheat quiet but unchanged; $2 40 for No. 1 Spring and $2 90 for Winter, but at the close 2c.@3c. below these rates would have to be accepted in order to effect sales. Corn dull and nominally lower; receipts 2,500 bushels: Ear 55c. and shelled 62c. in elevators and 77c. in sacks. Oats quiet, 51c. for No. 1 and 52c. in sacks. Rye 2c. lower, No. $1 23. Cotton dull and held more firmly; at the close Middling could not have been bought to any extent at 30c.; receipts for the week 6,618 bales, and from the 1st of September 784,600 bales, against 113,872 bales the corresponding time last season. Whisky firm, with small sales at $2 26. Provisions generally unchanged; there is a moderate order demand for bulk Shoulders at 8c., Sides at 10c. and Hams at 11¼c.; all packed Bacon at 9¾c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, 12¾c. for clear Rib, and 12⅞c. for clear Sides. Mess Pork dull at $20 50, and Lard at 12¼c. Green Meats sold at 6¾c., 8¾c. and 10¼c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Cheese firm, 16c.@16½c. Butter scarce; 28c.@30c. for Central Ohio, and 33c.@35c. for Western Reserves. Eggs very scarce and cannot be bought below 40c. Seed unchanged. Linseed Oils $1 32@$1 34. Groceries firm; Sugars 12c.@14c. Coffee 23c.@27c. Gold $1 37 buying and $1 37¼ selling. Exchange firm at par, and 1-10 premium selling. Money market unchanged.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Flour is in good demand and the market is steady; sales of 800 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring; $13 25 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. Rye Flour is steady at $7. Buckwheat Flour is in good demand at $8. Wheat is in more active demand, principally for city millings; sales by sample of 14,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 30; 750 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 40; 1,500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2 45; 800 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 35, and 5,800 bushels Winter Red Western at $2 71; good to choice white Canada is held at $2 90@$3. Corn is dull but unchanged; sales of 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 12. Oats are quiet at 65c. for choice Western. Barley, Rye and Peas are neglected, and quotations are nominal. Corn Meal, $2 60@$2 70 ℔ 100 lbs., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 50 lbs., in sacks. Shorts, $18@$20. Shipstuffs, $23@$27. Middlings, $33@$35 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour—To Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Provisions—Market continues dull, with prices somewhat easier; Mess Pork, $19; sweet pickled Hams, 10½c. Lard, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Live Hogs steady, with fair request, at $5 10@$6 62½. Dressed Hogs steady and firm; sales at $7 40@$7 90, closing at $7 35@$7 75, averaging 200 lbs. Flour quiet and easier; sales of Spring Extra at $9 50@$10 75, and Superfine at $8 75. Wheat fairly active, without any material change; No. 1 sold at $2 10@$2 22½, and No. 2 at $1 87½@$1 89½ for Winter and fresh receipts; at the close market prices were rather lame at $1 87@$1 87½ for Winter receipts of No. 2. Corn inactive; the speculators' demand has advanced 3c., closing firm at 82c.@82½c. for No. 1, and 70c. for No. 2. Oats steady at 42c. for No. 1, and 40c.@40½c. for No. 2. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 10,500 bushels Wheat; 22,000 bushels Corn; 22,000 bushels Oats; 150 Hogs. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,600 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton higher; sales of 8,700 bales at 30½c. for low Middling, and 31½c. for Middling; receipts, 1,423 bales; exports, 12,500 bales. Sugar is in active demand; fair, 13c. Molasses firm; fair, 74c.; prime to choice, 75c.@76c. Flour firm; Superfine, $11 75; Extra, $12@$15 50. Corn easier, at $1 08@$1 15. Oats firm and in good demand, at 85c. Hay, $33@$35. Pork quiet, at $21 50. Bacon nominal; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 13c.@15c. Lard dull, at 13c.@14½c. Whisky and Tobacco unchanged. Gold 137¼.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Tobacco is in good demand for manufacturing; sales of Kentucky leaf were made at $7 90 to $13 75. Flour is very quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Holders are stiff, but buyers stood off, having ranged from $2 10 to $2 30; strictly prime Fall, $2 77½. Corn dull and lower, at 78c.@82c. Oats heavy and lower, at 65c.@71½c. Whisky heavy, at $2 26. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs firm at 6½c.@6¾c. The number packed to date amounts to 17,000.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Flour moderately active; high grades neglected. Sales 350 bbls. State at $11 50. Wheat—Fair inquiry for car lots; No. 1 Milwaukee $2 40@$2 42, Canada Spring, $2 37. Corn steady; 81c. for new Toledo on the State Line track. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye—$1 20 for Western. Barley—$1 05 for Canada. Barley Malt—$1 30 ℔ 32 lbs. Highwines—$2 30 at retail. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $20 50; Lard quiet at 13c.; Dressed Hogs dull at $8 25@$8 50.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Tobacco—Sales 36 hhds. at $2 65@$3 75. Superfine Flour $10. Prime Wheat $2 85. Corn—Shelled and bulk 68c.@70c.; ear 65c. Oats in bulk 63c. Mess Pork $21. Bacon—Shoulders 10c.@11½c. Clear Sides 13½c.; Hams 15c.@16c. Lard in tierces 12c. Whisky $2 75. Prime Sugar 14½c.@14½c. Cotton 28c.@29c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Flour dull. Wheat firm at $1 95 for No. 2. Corn—80c. for old No. 1. Oats firm at 48c. for No. 1 and 45c. for No. 2. Provisions dull. Receipts—1,500 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 700 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,100 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton flat; sales at 29c.@29½c. for Middling; receipts to-day 1,116 bales; exports 286 bales; receipts during the week 10,205 bales; exports 8,316 bales. The other markets are unchanged and little business doing in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton quiet; Middling, 30c. Spirits Turpentine steady at 60c. Rosin is quiet at $2 87½@$5. Tar firm at $1 65.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton declined ½c.@1c.; sales, 400 bales Middling at 30½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Cotton firm; Liverpool Middlings, 32c.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room. The Burglar-Alarm is applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 261 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The best beverage in the world for family use is Kent's East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-street.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—Gen. James F. Hall, Franklin Blake, C. Schriber and child, Robert Mears, Mothers Theresa Commerfort and Xavier, Capt. Edwin Pollock, Mrs. R. J. Tobin, J. Wormser, wife, 2 children and sister, F. Cunes, Ellis Elias, A. Greenbaum, L. E. Adams, J. Falknean, Mrs. W. C. Coley and servant, Henry Cohen, Jacob Ash, D. Lombard, J. M. Baker and wife, A. A. De Cay and brother, Mrs. John Roach, Com. J. M. Watson, J. S. Hawkey, G. Boes, wife and infant, J. Hopper, F. F. Johnson, H. B. Brady, H. H. Beck, W. P. Wallace, Mason Wilson, J. D. Carr, Dr. J. T. Crook and wife, Agnes McManus, J. Turner, wife and child, W. F. Williams, A. Davidson, M. F. Basset, Walter Moffit, H. D. Babcock, M. S. Sporboy, wife and infant, W. H. Huskinsor, Mrs. T. W. Lochard and child, J. K. Snyder, Marcus Leary, B. F. Porter, C. S. Higgins, wife and child, F. Jones, Mrs. L. Schilling, child and infant, Wm. Gleason, Mr. Culloch, wife, infant and servant, W. G. Alexander, R. E. Hatter, Carlos Kluegas, Narcisso Escobas, Wm. Winker, W. Bowen, Wm. Kerr, wife, infant and servant, D. D. Howell, R. Richardson, Geo. M. Bowen, J. T. Hickman, Joacquin Hersandez, Francis Hows, Jose M. Ximena, Dr. Duvale, W. O. Woodburn, Geo. Schroeder, wife and child, S. McCoy, A. N. Griffing, Mrs. Bow, Mrs. Patrick and 2 children, A. Musser, W. R. Leadbeater, O. H. Higgins and wife, L. M. Morse, Orville Biesec, L. Hasbrook, L. B. Diely, R. Steelfort, G. C. Morrison, wife and 2 children, O. W. Walker, J. L. Watson, H. W. Lake, L. Heusman, R. A. Bathy, R. Gibson, wife and child, J. M. Caldwell, J. C. Wood, L. Leopold and wife, A. E. Bennett, wife and child, Thos. Barr, Anna Duane, Mrs. J. Sonwall, Daniel David, M. A. Lathrop and brother, E. P. Miller, R. R. Stephens, A. Torkman, Benj. Stafford and wife, J. R. Smith, John Armstrong, P. Bets, wife and child, Fred. Tereshner, S. Chine, A. N. Green, J. Block, J. B. Marshall, C. Culp, S. Hanchett, G. Burkhardt, J. Dimond, H. L. Sivasse, J. F. Hare, J. Stauffer, Thos. Wade, J. F. Conway, O. F. Briggs, W. J. Marvin, L. F. Brown, A. B. Harry, J. Haight, J. Springer, wife and 3 children, David Martin, D. W. Meredith, Wm. Holmes, wife and sister, J. Nelson, Mrs. Mary Cumsted, P. Adams, wife and 2 children, S. C. Winn, wife and infant, S. Geigeman, G. W. Gray, E. Cohen, Chas. Bobb, D. Bennett, J. Adams, O. Trienan, Oscar Pierst, Capt. Rudge, M. Pratt, and 118 in the steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Robert Hendry, C. H. Randolph, Richard Pomeroy, H. A. Ritchie, W. W. Goodwin, Miss M. Lucas, A. N. Milliken, M. S. Mandana, Capt. Ross, Z. C. Warren, Miss J. J. Clark, Miss J. J. Clark, Miss M. McCottery, H. J. Schenck, J. W. Keys, Miss R. M. Bergen, B. J. Quinn, J. T. Rodgers, Wm. McCauly.

Feb. 10—*In steamship Malta, from Liverpool*—Manuel Contreas, F. S. Brown, Robt. Dixie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 00 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets.... 12 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12 06 | Gov. Island.12 54 | Hell Gate.... 2 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 6th inst., 6 P. M., off Charleston, saw steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah; 8th, off Hatteras, steamship Rapidan, hence for New-Orleans; off Capes of Delaware, steamship Flambeau, bound S. The Leo has been detained off Sandy Hook since Saturday P. M.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Harris, Aspinwall Feb. 1, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Feb 6, lat. 26 37, lon. 74 44, passed bark R. Murray, steering N.; 8th, John C. Wood, a second cabin passenger, from San Francisco, died of consumption; 9th, Narcisso Escobas, first cabin passenger, a citizen of Peru, died of bilious fever.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The A. is detained below, waiting for sufficient water to cross the Bar.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Jan. 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 154 passengers to E. Cunard. Feb. 8, 12:30 P. M., passed steamship Hecla, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. K. Garrison.

Bark Union, Merrill, Messina 70 ds., with fruit to Edward H. Secomb. Has had very heavy weather; been under close reef for 30 ds.; lost and split sails. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 20. Jan. 30, John Parsey, native of London, England, seaman, fell overboard and was lost.

Bark Queen of the Seas, (Br.,) Reid, Foo-chow Oct. 18, with teas, &c., to Spring, Nott & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 22, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, crossed the equator Jan. 16, in lon. 30 30 W., and took a pilot off the Highlands, Feb. 8. Has had moderate winds and fine weather the entire passage. The Q. of the S. is at anchor in Gravesend Bay.

Brig Alpha, (of Maccan, N. S.,) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., 30 ds., with gypsum to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Samson, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with mahogany to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Maggie, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Tuzo, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar, &c., and 2 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Has had moderate weather. Left no vessels.

Below.

Bark Warrior.
Brig Palme.
Brig David Owen, (of Bath, Me.,) from Cardenas.
Schr. Chas. Meyers, from Georgia, with lumber.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—No marine disasters by the storm of last night have yet been reported. The vessels in the harbor rode out the gale safely. The Br. bark White Squall, previously reported ashore near Wellfleet, must have been exposed to the gale, as she lies in an open position. The wires to Cape Cod being prostrated by the storm, no intelligence was received from her during the day. She has a valuable cargo of coffee, tins, rattans, &c., consigned to Cyrus Wakefield, which is fully insured on State-street.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Sld. steamer Saragossa, for New-York; bark B. F. Span, for Matanzas; bark Mazatlan, for Havre; brig Zooen Jose, for Antwerp; schrs. Moses, for Philadelphia, and Lottie Taber, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—The pilot-boat Maryland reports the arrival of the ship Dolphin, from Bremen, with passengers; brig Maggie Hannin, from Cardiff for Baltimore. The mail steamer Adelaide arr. this morning from Baltimore; she encountered heavy ice near Sandy Point; anchored in the Pawtuxat River, owing to the heavy fog and wind.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamers Zodiac, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia. Sld. steamer San Salvador, for New-York.

Feb. 10.—Ship Mary Raymond, of Halifax, went ashore yesterday evening during the fog, off Tybee. She has 9 feet of water in her hold.

Arr. ship Carlos, and bark Amazon, from Martinique; brig Charles Wesley, from Belfast.

Miscellaneous.

The ship heretofore reported ashore on the West Bank is the Holland ship Hugo Grotius, Capt. Ebes, hence for Rotterdam.

The Ship Dashing Wave Sunk.—The ship Dashing Wave, (of Boston,) Carlton, from San Francisco Nov. 1, was up to Barnegat on the night of the 8th inst., and struck on the shoals. She came off soon after, leaking badly. After reaching as far to the northward as the Woodlands, took on board Capt. Richard Brown, from pilot-boat M. E. Fish, No. 4; being very thick at the time, and the leak gaining on the pumps, kept the pilot-boat in company. When up to the point of Sandy Hook was taken in tow by steamtug Gladiator and towed to the S. W. Spit, where the ship was anchored, and the tug dispatched to the City for men or steam pumps. During the night of the 9th the pumps were kept going by the ship's crew, relieved by the crew of the pilot-boat until 11 P. M., when the safety of the boat requiring her crew to go on board, the leak again gained on the pumps, and preparations were made to leave the ship. No assistance coming from the City, and the water nearly up to the hatches, a signal of distress was set, when at 7 A. M. of the 10th the ship sunk decks under water in five fathoms, on the west side of the channel, the Spit buoy bearing E. N. E. The officers and crew were transferred in the ship's boats to the tug Philip, and brought to the City yesterday afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

Lewis Walsh—ship, 95 ds. from Callao for Gibraltar, Dec. 30, lat. 34 41, lon. 30 40 W.

Red Deer—Br. ship, from Shanghai for London, 31 ds. out, Dec. 1, lat. 18 19 S., lon. 82 47 E.

Teesdale—bark, from Penang for New-York, 46 ds. out, Dec. 20, lat. 35 S., lon. 24 E.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Aspinwall, Jan. 2, schr. E. & L. Cordery, Grace, Philadelphia; 26th, bark Le Vik, Osgood, New-York; 30th, bark Emile, Hecht, Cardiff; brig Elvie Allen, Allen, Newport; 31st, schr. B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, New-York. Sld. Jan. 30, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; schr. A. Valentine, Hutchinson, Cienfuegos; 31st, brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, Manzanillo. The U. S. steamer Mackinaw, Quackinbush, Commander, sld. from Aspinwall Jan. 29, for Curacoa.

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IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC AND REMEDY;
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NO MEDICINE, BUT A PLEASANT REMEDY,
MORE STRENGTHENING, NOURISHING AND PLEASANT
than ale, porter, &c., and containing 50 per cent. less alcohol.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 167, Feb. 9, 1867.
10, 21, 45, 56, 75, 30, 34, 17, 66, 49, 40, 9, 36.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 168, Feb. 9, 1867.
15, 72, 62, 64, 76, 20, 9, 30, 34, 48, 16, 23, 29.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 91, Feb. 9, 1867.
42, 65, 8, 33, 60, 72, 68, 35, 49, 13, 66, 7, 58.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 92, Feb. 9, 1867.
56, 66, 35, 74, 30, 6, 36, 46, 11, 76, 40, 58, 42.
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